

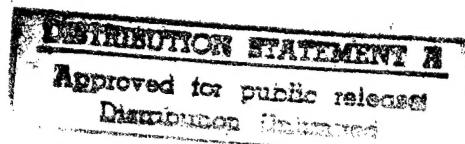
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21 January 1983

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2752



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21 January 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2752

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LNDC APPROVES NEW DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 10 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Joe Molefi]

[Text] NEW industrial projects and expansion programmes to be established at investments totalling more than M5 million were approved by the Board of Directors of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) at its 55th meeting held in Maseru recently.

The Acting Managing Director of the LNDC, Mr. P. P. Mofolo, said the Board had approved two new industrial projects and three expansion programmes which would create 550 new jobs for Basotho.

The new industries are a large/electronics products factory to be established as a joint venture between the LNDC and electronics company in Tatung Company of Taipei the largest industrial and the Republic of China; and a M1.1 million clothing factory to manufacture high quality trousers, initially for the South African market and later for export to the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

The expansion programmes are: addition of mattress manufacturing to Selkol (Pty) Ltd. in Maseru at a cost of M240,

000; extention to Lesotho Clothing Industries at a cost of M430,000 and the expansion and relocation of Astoria Bakery in Maseru at a cost of M492,000.

Commenting on the new jobs to be created in these projects, Mr. Mofolo said the electronics products factory was planned to employ 173 workers at full production and the trousers factory would employ 140.

In the expansion programmes, the mattress factory would employ an additional 40 workers, making a total of 100; extention to Lesotho Clothing Industries would employ an additional 160 Basotho bringing the total number of workers at the factory to 270 and the Astoria Bakery expansion will employ 40 more workers making a total of 160.

MOZAMBIQUE

USSR ASSISTS NAMPULA INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Nov 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Narciso Castanheira]

[Excerpts] What the Portuguese colonialist authorities had intended to turn into one more PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State] jail has been transformed by Mozambican hands into the country's most modern industrial school with the help of Soviet experts. It is the Nampula Industrial Training Institute, which this year will provide the Ministry of Education and Culture with about 80 graduating cadres who have been following a middle-level course for 3 years.

Located a little over 10 kilometers from the capital of Nampula Province, the Industrial Training Institute operates as a boarding school and now includes a number of facilities making it a truly favorable place for the type of training intended.

Three years ago, when the institute opened its doors, its first 136 students were distributed among the courses in farm mechanization, auto mechanics, machinery and tools, welding, and electricity. All of them had completed the ninth grade of industrial school.

Today, the institute has 434 students at various stages in its 3-year course of study. Most of them are from Maputo, Gaza, or Inhambane.

As we said at the start, the school is being assisted by Soviet experts, who teach all the technical classes under the terms of the agreements existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR in the field of education.

All the equipment at the institute is of Soviet origin. While we were touring the facilities, one of the Soviet instructors, who agreeably showed us how some of the equipment works, assured us that the level of achievement among the students is quite good and that much can be expected from them.

Support Structures

One of the several students with whom we spoke--all of them near completion of their course, incidentally--whispered to us that the institute is currently

experiencing the problem of a shortage of food. It was recalled that when the students first went there, they were well fed and had good things to eat. But the student also said that the problem was understandable because Nampula Province (and not that province alone) is currently going through a critical phase.

But those at the institute are not standing around with their arms crossed waiting for the problems to be suddenly solved. The students and teachers were concerned right from the start to create the conditions for making the institute self-sufficient in food, at least as far as some items are concerned.

11798
CSO: 3442/85

PROBLEMS AFFECTING YOUTH, OJM ACHIEVEMENTS DETAILED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 12 Dec 82 pp 6-7

[Report on press conference by Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the Mozambique Youth Organization, in Maputo, by H. Matusse; date not specified]

[Text] The first 5 years of the existence of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] were the subject of analysis at OJM headquarters last week during a press conference that Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the organization, held for that purpose with the national media.

The search for solutions to young people's problems by making young people themselves part of the solution, the development of voluntary work, and the training of cadres in the USSR, Cuba, and the GDR are some of the activities engaged in.

Zacarias Kupela began his press conference with the national media by saying: "The 5 years that we have been in existence have allowed us to be active among the young people, and that has made possible a survey of the main problems of young people in our country."

In his analysis, Zacarias Kupela said that young people's problems are the result of our country's level of development.

For example, according to the OJM's secretary general, one of the problems--due to the economic structure which we inherited and which is being made worse by the exodus of young people from the rural areas to the city--is unemployment.

The flight by young people who violate our frontiers by going to neighboring countries "in search of an easy life is another," he said. On that same subject, Kupela said:

"They go there looking for T-shirts, jeans, shoes, and other kinds of clothing that we do not yet produce in our country, not realizing that their efforts would contribute to the solution." He said that young people like to go around well dressed and to keep up with fashion and that because of that, "there is now a plan which, by coordinating its action with the Ministry of Industry and Power, is aimed at promoting the manufacture of some of that clothing locally so as to provide minimum satisfaction for the various tastes."

In that same connection, he talked about the various tastes in music and the absence of planned and consistent recreational activities, "which causes a proliferation of escapes by each individual in his or her own way." Concerning music, he emphasized that the phonograph records produced in this country are of poor quality and that the music itself is more commercial than artistic and cultural in its expression, "there being no concern among our musicians to promote our own rhythms--our own heritage."

He added: "The lack of workshops for repairing or even producing musical instruments is a pernicious factor as far as resolving this situation is concerned." As an indication of the steps being taken, however, he mentioned the contacts with the FDJ aimed at obtaining a few musical instruments.

Describing the situation in music, he said: "Many young people in the cities cling to reggae, funk, disco, and so on and are unaware, for example, of classical music and other rhythms. On the other hand, those in the rural areas spend every Sunday at the traditional dances and are not open to other rhythms and styles."

He concluded by saying: "The whole problem is one of education and of cultivating new tastes."

Discussing relations between the sexes among young people, he said: "Wholesome relations do not exist. As far as they are concerned, the affinity is sex. Everything is done in the name of sex." Further on, he discussed the failure to promote moral, ideological, and cultural qualities and the excessive value placed on esthetic and physical features as a consequence of the influence of the traditional-feudal and colonial-capitalist societies.

He emphasized: "That idea is gradually disappearing with the accomplishment of collective tasks." Discussing a problem which he described as crucial in the moral and cultural values inherent in some young people, he said: "There are girls who think nothing of marrying a polygamous man just for money or other material goods."

Another problem to which he drew attention was the lack of civic breeding among young people, a situation "reflected in the lack of respect for women, the elderly, the ill, and others, not only when standing in line but also in hospitals, on buses, and so on." He added that nowadays, many parents have renounced their duties as educators.

Activities

"The OJM is established throughout the country: in factories, schools, military units, and communal villages," said Zacarias Kupela, and he added that in some cases, the activity of the rank-and-file structures is well known, while in others it is not.

On that point, he stressed the lack of support and encouragement from the party's rank-and-file organizations that those structures face.

Membership has reached hundreds of thousands throughout the country, and the issuance of membership cards began recently.

The MAGAZINE DA JUVENTUDE, the BOLETIM DA OJM, and the preparation of brochures and posters in addition to the youth newspaper that is soon to be published were pointed to as symbols of the OJM's activities.

The patriotism and availability demonstrated in the reconstruction of zones devastated by what used to be Smith's Rhodesia and in voluntary work brigades in Niassa and Tete in the factories and other sectors of activity were an outstanding feature throughout those first 5 years.

A maternity hospital in Sofala, the housing for miners at the CAIA, and the relationships of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation established with youth organizations in other countries were also among the many activities engaged in by the OJM during this period.

At the moment, the planting of trees in support of the fourth congress is involving young people from all over the country in an enticing workday.

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MOZAMBIQUE

SPORTS SEEN BRIDGING POLITICAL, ECONOMIC GAP

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 12 Dec 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Parachutists from the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Hungary, Zimbabwe, Portugal, the FRG, and Mozambique took part last week in an international parachuting festival whose setting was the city of Inhambane.

Throughout the week that is now ending, seven junior basketball teams have been contending in Maputo for the title of champion of our continent.

In the short space of 2 weeks, therefore, our country has hosted two sporting events bringing dozens of athletes, coaches, and managers to Mozambique.

Coming from Africa or Europe--from countries with very different political and economic systems--each athlete and each team is finding in Mozambique warmth, affection, and the now-traditional attitude of heartily welcoming others--a primary concern of anyone who sees sports as an instrument for bringing peoples closer together.

In fact, that is one of the greatest--if not the greatest--gift of sports: the fact that it provides contact, closer relations, acquaintance, and familiarity among men and peoples. It is certain that everyone is emerging enriched from this exchange and that all the barriers can be broken down with a view to a more perfect and harmonious relationship making possible the upright ambition to see men united in the same ideal of peace, happiness, and progress.

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CSO: 3442/85

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

WOMEN IN POLITICOMILITARY TRAINING--A course in politicomilitary preparedness with participation by young women from every province in the country began a few days ago. The opening session was presided over by Colonel Rohomodja, who was accompanied by the head of the Women's Detachment and other officials from the Ministry of National Defense. In addition to attending the opening session, the delegation made a leisurely inspection of the center's facilities and then went to the club, where it took part in cultural activities. At the latter event, a message concerned basically with woman's commitment to defense of the fatherland was read by the participants in the course. In turn, Colonel Rohomodja praised the cultural group and urged those participating in the course to commit themselves resolutely to military training so as to better defend the fatherland. [Text] [Maputo COMBATE in Portuguese 5 Dec 82 p 2] 11798

CSO: 3442/85

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY CREATES CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Dec 82 p 8

[Text] Sao Tome--As part of the work of the Third MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe] Special Assembly, which completed its work in the middle of the night on Sunday, 102 delegates from every corner of the country analyzed the domestic and international situations, revised the bylaws, and elected the MLSTP's chairman and members of the Central Committee.

The work of this assembly, considered the biggest event of 1982, began last 10 December with the basic objective of thoroughly analyzing the problems existing within the MLSTP and undertaking the purging, renewal, and strengthening of its ranks.

The result was that four members of the former leadership body--the Coordinating Council--and two others who had been suspended for disciplinary reasons were rejected by the new leadership, which is now called the Central Committee and which now has 16 new members from various social strata.

In addition, the leadership, which used to operate with 25 full members and 5 alternates, now has 35 members (29 full members and 6 alternates).

Another change deserving attention concerns the JMLSTP, which has ceased being a mass organization to become the MLSTP Youth. It will operate in connection with the MLSTP as a training ground for future party members.

After considering the strategic objective of building socialism as defined by the first assembly (held in 1978) and also considering that that objective requires ideological clarification and consistent working methods, the assembly adopted an eight-point resolution affecting primarily the political sphere with a view to stimulating the process of national development.

11798
CSO: 3442/92

HSRC SURVEY ON REACTION TO REFORM PLAN REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Dec 82 p 13

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

FEWER than 10 percent of the respondents to a survey conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria indicated they had a clear understanding of all the recommendations of the President's Council. Just more than a half admitted that they only had a vague, general understanding of the recommendations.

These were among the most important findings of a provisional report of the attitude survey perception of socio-political change of Whites, Coloureds, and Indians.

The survey was undertaken by Dr Nic Rhoodie, senior chief researcher of the institute for Sociological and Demographic Research and Mr Chris de Kock, chief researcher of the Division for Conflict Study.

It was one of two comprehensive surveys concerning the Government's current initiatives for constitutional reform.

Altogether 12 350 White, Coloured, and Indian respondents were involved in the survey.

Variables

The preliminary findings were based on the first phase of the investigation undertaken by Dr Roodie and Mr De Kock in July and did not take key variables such as sex, language group or educational level into consideration. The role of these factors will be discussed in the final report.

- About two out of three White respondents (64 percent) assumed that these recommendations, if implemented, would amount to power-sharing between Whites, Coloureds and Indians with regard to matters of common interest.

- Just more than half of the 64 percent rejected the statement that the Non-White groups would benefit from the recommendations at the expense of White self-determination.

- Almost 69 percent of this section of the White sample felt that power-sharing implied by the recommendations of the President's Council was a feasible method of ensuring peaceful relations among the Whites, Coloureds and Indians.

Conflict

Altogether 48 percent of the Whites regarded geographical demarcation of White and Black political supremacy as the only way of avoiding conflict between Whites and Blacks. Forty-two percent disagreed with this view, while 10 percent were uncertain.

Fifty-eight and 45 percent of Coloured and Indian respondents respectively indicated that their chances of obtaining equal political rights with Whites were improved by their supporting recommendations such as those of the president's Council.

Twenty-two percent and 31 percent of the Coloureds and Indians respectively indicated that their chances were not improved by their supporting such recommendations, while the rest were uncertain.

It should be noted that because 22 percent of Coloured respondents and 31 percent of the Indian respondents felt their chances of obtaining equal political rights with Whites were not improved by their support of such recommendations, it did not indicate they would reject the recommendations.

Only 15 percent of the Coloured and 16 percent of the Indian respondents believed the recommendations of the President's Council held no benefits

for their population groups.

Apartheid

It also appeared that approximately three out of every ten Indians and four out of every 10 Coloureds felt that the recommendations would not necessarily give rise to a move away from apartheid.

Almost 80 percent of the Coloured and 70 percent of the Indian respondents felt the implementation of the recommendations of the President's Council would at least in part assure a better future for their children.

Asked to state their most pressing and immediate needs, the Coloured and Indian respondents underscored the high premium placed on better jobs and occupational opportunities.

Considerably more Coloured (16 percent) than Indian respondents (10 percent) identified equal political rights with Whites as their greatest immediate need.

Only two percent of the Indian and six percent of the Coloured respondents indicated the repeal of Acts such as the Immorality Act and the Group Areas Act as their greatest immediate need.

Homelands

Several questions were

put to the respondents regarding the omission of Blacks from the proposals of the President's Council. As far as the Whites were concerned, 57 percent felt that Blacks not tied to their homelands should be represented by their leaders in the Council.

Of the White respondents who voiced definite opinions, 72 percent believed that the implementation of the proposals of the President's Council would prepare the way for Black representation in the Council.

Altogether 62 percent of the White respondents indicated that the proposals of the President's Council were either the main cause or partly the reason for the "Rightist" reaction among Whites (mainly Afrikaner) ranks. More than half (58 percent) of the Coloureds and 48 percent of the Indians were of the same opinion.

The Indian and Coloured respondents were fairly positively disposed toward Government initiatives for political reform as embodied in the proposals of the President's Council. It was believed that these recommendations would lead to better intergroup relations and better living conditions for Coloureds and Indians.

Power Sharing Will Result, Most Say

MORE than half the White respondents to the survey felt that implementation of the recommendations of the President's Council would eventually lead to power-sharing between Whites and Black in South Africa.

Twenty-eight per cent of the white respondents did not agree with this view.

"Several questions were put to the respondents regarding the omission of Blacks from the proposals of the President's Council," says the report.

"As far as Whites are concerned, 57 percent felt that Blacks not tied to their homelands should be represented on the President's Council (as opposed to 31 percent who rejected this idea and 12 percent who were uncertain).

"Of the white respondents who voiced definite opinions, 72 percent believed the implementation of the proposals of the President's Council would prepare the way for Black representation in this council."

WITS STUDENT GUILTY OF POSSESSING BANNED WORKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 82 p 9

[Text]

A UNIVERSITY of the Witwatersrand student was yesterday convicted by the Johannesburg Regional Court of contravening the Internal Security Act by possessing two copies of the banned publication, The South African Communist.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, rejected the evidence of Carl Gerhardus Niehaus (22) as improbable and false.

The BA student claimed the brown envelope containing the two publications had been pushed under his door. He had been involved with funeral arrangements for the late Dr Neil Aggett and without opening the envelope had filed it in an old and unused refrigerator on the verandah because his filing cabinet was full.

In judgment yesterday, the court noted the pros-

ecution had previously filed an affidavit from forensic experts in Pretoria certifying that the envelope had not been glued closed at any stage.

Niehaus was also charged with contravening the Publications Act. He previously pleaded guilty to this. He admitted that a brown envelope had been pushed under his door and that it had contained a copy of the ANC publication, Dawn.

In mitigation yesterday the court was asked to bear in mind that Niehaus was a first offender, that he had completed his second year of study and that he was studying on a bursary.

On the first count he was fined R150 (or 50 days' imprisonment) and on the second count he was sentenced to 50 days' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for five years.

CSO: 3400/496

BORDER POLICE WARNED TO STAY ALERT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 82 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa has had a "bumper" year in its anti Swapo battle in the operational area, thanks to outstanding co-operation and liaison between the defence Force and the Police.

Although figures of "kills" are not available for security reasons, it was learned yesterday that the year has probably been the most successful yet in operations and effective defusing of Swapo activity.

However, this week the Commissioner of Police, Gen Mike Geldenhuys warned police on anti-insurgent work and koevoet forces to guard against complacency and relaxing their guard. He was on an extended visit to the forces.

"If we drop our guard now, it might not be long before we found ourselves fighting on the Orange River" he said.

With his wife Annatjie, Brigadier Bert Wandrag and Mrs Wandrag, Gen Geldenhuys choppered in to the most remote police posts on the border to take Christmas presents to police working in the

blazing SWA African sun.

Gen Geldenhuys paid tribute to the strike of the Defence Force into Lesotho and said that this had been made possible by adept police intelligence work. It had effectively defused ambitious ANC plans for widespread sabotage attempts aimed at unsettling South Africans Christmas — attempts which might have ended in a "bloodbath".

At various bunkered border posts Gen Geldenhuys said: "We have had outstanding successes this year in co-operation with the Defence Force.

"But at all costs we must guard against complacency at this stage, particularly with the prospects finally ahead of us of a peaceful settlement in the South West African issue. "We know there's trouble coming. They've suffered too many losses and must retaliate.

"We cannot allow Swapo to take South West by force."

• Police force recruiting has reached new heights with promises of training facilities being filled to overflowing in the new year.

Indications were that there would be more than 2 000 White recruits alone in training.

'Impossible' Task Becoming Reality

A TASK described as "virtually impossible" less than two years ago is rapidly being completed in South West Africa — the establishment of an indigenous, fully autonomous police force in which there is total integration.

Major-General Dolf Gouws, Commissioner of the South West African Police, yesterday told *The Citizen*:

"When I was given the job I had no idea of the headaches it would entail. But the challenge has been worthwhile and today we have a police force virtually second to none — despite financial limitations and the vast distances.

"In fact, integration is so successful here that we no longer ever consciously think in terms of colour".

'Buddies' Trained to Protect Black VIPs

IN THE operational area the term "buddies" does not mean Citizen Band radio addicts — but a growing corps of Ovambo Bodyguards being trained to protect black dignitaries against threats by Swapo.

The system of special constables for this purpose has moved into top gear in this sprawling

country not far smaller than South Africa — a sparsely populated country which is increasingly becoming the centre of world focus.

Tribesmen are steadily being recruited by the South West African police command and trained by this force, with the help of the SA police counter insurgency specialists.

CSO: 3400/496

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE UNCOVER TWO ANC ARMS CACHES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Dec 82 p 11

[Text]

POLICE have discovered ANC arms caches at two places near Durban.

Police spokesman Colonel Chris Coetzee, said in Pretoria yesterday that a man and a woman had been arrested in connection with the discoveries.

The caches contained Russian-manufactured arms, ammunition, mines and detonators as well as a large number of documents detailing ANC plans for sabotage and assassination the colonel said.

"It is now apparent that the pre-emptive strike on terrorist bases in Lesotho by the Defence force was largely responsible for the fact that these plans did not get off the ground."

In the first cache, police found AK-47 rifles and ammunition, electrical detonators for Russian TG-50 demolition mines,

limpet mines, electrical time mechanisms for bombs, electrical detonators, ordinary detonators, Russian-made handgrenades and a large number of ANC documents.

In the second cache, police found Russian TG-50 demolition mines, AK-47 rifles and magazines, a large amount of plastic explosives and TNT, handgrenades, limpet mines, batteries, time mechanisms and other devices needed for making bombs.

Col Coetzee said the plans for acts of sabotage outlined in the ANC documents would apparently have been executed by ANC members "taking refuge" in Lesotho.

He also said a trained terrorist had been arrested in the eastern Transvaal, but would not supply details.

CSO: 3400/496

SOUTH AFRICA

MEDICAL RESEARCH COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 82 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN.—Co-operation between South Africa and Israel in the field of medical research would be extended into active and combined research projects on mutual health problems. Professor Andries Brink, president of the Medical Research Council (MRC), said in Cape Town yesterday.

For the past five years the MRC has run a programme specifically designed to encourage the exchange of scientists and scientific information between the two countries.

"This programme has proved so valuable that both countries are eager to extend it and undertake co-operative research projects which will combine research resources to mutual benefit," Prof Brink said.

Finances have now been made available by both countries specifically for this purpose.

"The South African investment in this programme, which is managed by the MRC, will be developed to a total sum of R500 000 over the next three years. This financial allocation will enable the MRC to get this combined research off to a good start in 1983," Prof Brink added.

Areas which may receive particular attention include research on the most effective treatment of trauma cases—such as burns and war injuries, the control of parasitic diseases affecting tropical and sub-tropical areas (malaria, cholera and bilharzia, for example) as well as the important fields of cardiovascular diseases and cancer.

"My discussions with Israeli scientists and research administrators in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa confirmed an eagerness to collaborate with our South African experts."—Sapa.

CSO: 3400/496

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE CHIEF PRAISES OUTGOING NATIONAL SERVICEMEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 82 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] CHIEF of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, paid high tribute yesterday to the more than 15 000 national servicemen who had completed their two years' military service yesterday--men who "klaared out".

Gen. Viljoen said in Pretoria that the country owed its sincere thanks to the men and he was certain that January , 1981, when they started their training "seems like only yesterday".

They had undoubtedly managed to cram into their 24 months many unforgettable experiences, many lessons and would have made potential life-long friendships.

"We are not unmindful of the sacrifices you have made, the times of loneliness you have endured, the physical exhaustion and the exposure to danger," he said in a message to the men going home.

"In this 'war of waiting' you have 'waited' and acted. But, at times, you must have questioned the meaning of it all...and I can assure you that the role you have played, even if it has seemed insignificant, has been vital and will continue to be so," said Gen Viljoen.

In future years in the Citizen Force, or commando units, they would be able to renew old friendships and make new ones.

He said that he wished also to thank "others who have made sacrifices over the past two years--parents, wives and children, fiancees, girlfriends.

"I share in your joy at the prospect of welcoming your loved ones home. You have shared his loneliness and his fear and you have walked with him in loyalty and encouragement.

"This has played probably the biggest role in building the SA Defence Force into an organisation renowned for its high morale and positive fighting spirit," said the general.

The country rejoiced that its losses in battle over the two years had been very low, but he paid tribute to those who had died in battle.

Gen Viljoen also appealed to the community in general to help the returning servicemen to readjust to civilian and ordinary working life by saying "Welcome home, chaps".

CSO: 3400/496

RESIGNATIONS NOT RECEIVED, SAYS KANGWANE MINISTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN In English 23 Dec 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said yesterday he had received no official notification of the reported resignation of 10 dissident members of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

The 10 members, which reportedly include two former Cabinet Ministers and five chiefs, all purportedly favour the incorporation of the disputed homeland into Swaziland.

Newspaper reports had stated the dissidents, led by a former Cabinet Minister, Mr David Lukhele, had resigned their seats as from January 31 next year.

Mr Lukhele was quoted as saying a joint letter had been submitted to the secretary of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly last Friday.

Mr Mabuza, who recently brought an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court against the South African Government to have KaNg-

wane's incorporation into Swaziland stopped, said yesterday morning he was unaware of the group's resignation, although this would not be "completely unexpected."

"The secretary of the Legislative Assembly has received no official notification of the resignation and the 10 members are still answerable to the Assembly," Mr Mabuza said.

He said seven of the 10 dissidents had openly declared themselves as proponents of the cession of KaNgwane to Swaziland on numerous occasions, so their resignation would come as no surprise to the Assembly.

"The out-of-court settlement reached between the South African Government and KaNgwane, which reinstated the Legislative Assembly and in terms of which the whole issue of border adjustment was referred to the Rumpff commission for investigation, came as

a shock to them," Mr Mabuza said.

"They were expecting the incorporation to go ahead.

"And, in any case, Mr Lukhele would probably have been removed from the Assembly at some stage or other. His constituency petitioned the secretary of the Assembly some time ago for Mr Lukhele's resignation," the Chief Minister added.

He said the resignation would not worry the KaNgwane government "and I don't think it will bother the Legislative Assembly either."

Mr Mabuza believed the resignation could be misconstrued as preempting the findings of the Rumpff Commission, which is still busy with its investigation.

The Chief Minister also expressed disquiet about the fact that the 10 members had not necessarily followed the correct channels in tendering their resignations.—Sapa.

CSO: 3400/496

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1983 UNPROMISING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 82 p 17

[Text]

AFTER appearing to have largely solved its balance of payments problems in 1982, the South African Government is turning its guns on inflation in 1983, a year that promises little if any economic growth.

According to bank and research economists, the recession is still deepening, and almost all sectors of domestic expenditure are forecast to show falls next year.

While one or two economists see gross domestic product growing ½ percent in 1983, most see a fall of up-to one percent, the first drop since World War Two, after estimated growth of 0,7 percent this year and 4,8 percent in 1981.

Inflation meanwhile is expected to fall only to between 12 and 13 percent next year, from 14,3 per cent at present.

The tight monetary policies of the Reserve Bank, while squeezing the current account deficit and monetary growth, have been unable radically to bring down inflation, which many economists feel is the country's most serious economic headache.

The problem, they say, lies in the way that wages and prices chase each

other upwards and the knock-on effects that regulated prices have throughout industry.

A sign of the Government's recognition of the problem was given when Prime Minister P W Botha personally announced recently that he would be asking to pare its proposed tariff increases and that efforts would be made to cut the petrol price next March.

While Escom was persuaded to raise prices only 14,5 percent instead of 16,3 percent next month, economists noted that transport prices were still set to rise 15 percent.

The small drop in inflation that should occur will be due to lower interest rates, a drop in consumer demand and the appreciation of the rand, which will help choke "imported inflation".

The rand has now risen eight percent against the US dollar since the end of October after falling more than 37 percent since early 1981 to 85 US cents in response to the country's severe balance of payments current account deficit, which eventually prompted a successful one-billion SDR loan application to the International Monetary

Fund.

The lower rand helped local exporters at a time when demand and prices for many products were falling, and together with the squeeze on domestic credit, it cut down the demand for imports to the point where South Africa had a R251,7-million trade surplus in October.

The overall current account deficit fell to R940-million on a seasonally adjusted annual basis in the third quarter of this year from R6,89-billion in the first three months.

Economists expect a surplus of R600-million to R1-billion next year, depending of course on the behaviour of the gold price.

While most economists expect the bullion price to average \$450 next year, compared to about \$372 so far in 1982, they note the prospects for exporters of other minerals and manufactured goods are less bright.

The fortunes of these exports hinge on the extent of the economic recovery in the rest of the world, particularly in the US.

With sustained growth far from certain there, the scope for growth in foreign sales is limited.

Economists point to the coal industry as a clear example, with export stockpiles growing and prices continuing to soften as foreign demand remains low.

A similar picture is painted of the domestic market where the recession is proving to be sharper and deeper than the previous downswing

experienced between late 1974 and 1977.

With current downturn recently completing its first year, the economists noted that indicators like private consumption, investment in the private sector and Government spending all showed lower rates of growth than in 1975.

The pattern is expected to continue next year with real falls in consumer expenditure, particularly for durable goods, private fixed investment and Government capital expenditure.

However the response from Finance Minister Owen Horwood in his March Budget is most unlikely to be a reflationary one.

The economists say Mr Horwood will continue to implement his cautious policies, refraining, in his words, from giving the economy an artificial spark, and preferring to wait until world conditions justify a return to growth.

They say his conservative outlook will extend to taking a very cautious view of the gold price and consequent tax income, while he will be aware of the effect that recession has on company profits.

Most economists are forecasting companies tax will rise from the present 46,2 percent and some also expect General Sales Tax to be increased again from six percent.

On the expenditure side, Horwood will try to keep a lid on public sector spending and civil servants' wages as part of the Government's fight against inflation.

CHAMBER OF MINES USES CHILLED WATER TECHNIQUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 82 p 17

[Text]

WATER could become the prime source of power for driving machines in deep mines, says the Chamber of Mines in its latest newsletter.

It says this "revolutionary" concept is being developed by its research organisation in conjunction with several gold mines.

The chamber said the movement away from conventional oil-based hydraulics, through dilute oil-in-water emulsions to plain water, had meant the development of a whole new power technology.

The technique of using chilled service water to cool deep mines developed by the Chamber of Mines research organisation had operated successfully in a number of gold mines since the mid-1970s. Today there were 33 shafts equipped with such systems.

A subsequent development had been the introduction of energy recovery devices, in which the water flowing down into the mines was used to

drive a turbine, which in turn provided power for pumps and other machinery.

"Now, following extensive research and development into the use of hydraulic and hydro-power, it should ultimately be possible to use mine service water not only to cool mines, but also to drive machinery by utilising the hydrostatic pressure in the shaft column," says the newsletter.

Hydraulic power had long been regarded as an ideal power medium for driving stoping machinery, and as an alternative to the pneumatic power now being used in gold mines.

Hydraulic drills being developed by the research organisation had energy efficiencies which were potentially many times greater than those of pneumatically operated drills.

Problems had occurred with the practical application of oil-hydraulics in gold mine stoping and experience with oil-hydraulic equipment had shown

that it was impossible to prevent leakages of fluid from the systems.

It was also found that even the most attractive features of oil — lubrication and corrosion protection — could not be used to the full, mainly because of environmental factors. The research organisation had therefore been compelled to look for a suitable alternative to oil.

The only known technology which had showed any likelihood of being suitable was that based on the use of dilute oil-in-water emulsions, the Chamber said.

These fluids contained 95 percent water and were therefore sufficiently inexpensive and non-polluting for use in stopes.

However, this technology had only been developed for very restricted applications.

The research organisation had then embarked on an intensive development programme.

CSO: 3400/469

ANC TERRORISM, ATTACK ON KOEBERG DENOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN In English 21 Dec 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] PERHAPS the apologists for the African National Congress will stop to think about the ghastly consequences that could have befallen Capetonians of all colours if the attack on the Koeberg atomic power station had caused an atomic leak.

Thousands of people would have lost their lives.

The contamination would have endangered species of flora and fauna of all kinds. And the immediate panic would have been matched only by the long-term fear of citizens that Koeberg might prove a blight on the city and the Peninsula.

No doubt such fear is what the ANC wished to encourage by its attack since one of its main objectives is to unsettle the civilian population and bring about a situation in which people live in dread of the terrorists.

But it is a callous organisation, indeed, that makes an atomic power station one of its targets.

A brutal, ruthless organisation which doesn't care a damn about the death and suffering it causes on a limited scale by its customary attacks — and would have caused on a immense scale if the atomic power station had gone critical because of the attack.

Fortunately, there was no radio-active material on the site at the time of the explosions, and there was no radio-active danger to anyone.

But the fact that the ANC can make an atomic power station a target shows how uncaring this organisation is about the people it may kill or maim.

We, in this country, have first-hand knowledge of what terrorism by this so-called "liberation" movement means.

It means the bomb planted in public places, the blowing up of electricity installations, the destruction of railway lines in the hope and expectation that trains will be derailed.

It means men opening fire on innocents in a warehouse or blasting people in a police station.

It means the maiming of women who are caught up in a raid on a bank.

It means the assassination of people who are accused of betraying the terrorists or of helping the authorities to catch them.

That the public does not panic, that terrorism makes people more determined than ever not to let the terrorists get the better of them, or their country, does not minimise the outrage the terrorists perpetrate with guns and bombs.

Any life lost in a terrorist attack is a precious life that should not have been destroyed because of any political grievances or aims.

But when terrorists attack an atomic power station, we have to say: This is madness, this is supreme madness.

For the consequences of such an attack could be so grave that only people who have lost their senses would place whole communities in danger.

We hope, therefore, that the countries and newspapers overseas which tacitly support the ANC will realise that it is one of the most dangerous and callous terrorist groups in existence.

And that it should be excised from the human community because of its complete disregard for human life and suffering.

That the ANC, the Pan African Congress and Swapo have offices in London from which they organise their nefarious activities only

shows how blind the British Government is to what is going on under its nose. While we cannot condone illegal acts like breaking into the offices of the three organisations and stealing documents, we feel the British Government would do well to inquire into the activities which these organisations plot from their London offices. We are sure that some of the information which South Africa's "spies" obtained would be of invaluable help to the British in any probe of this kind. One last point. The South African Government should be in no doubt now that the Koeberg atomic power station is one of the chief targets of the ANC. As the official Opposition's chief spokesman on energy matters, Mr John Malcomes, says: "Koeberg is perhaps potentially the most dangerous target in South Africa and it must be secure". Whatever the cost, Koeberg must be made terror-proof.

CSO: 3400/496

BISHOPS SLAM CLEARING OF POLICE IN AGGETT DEATH

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text]

TWO leading church bodies in the country yesterday joined many individuals and organisations that have expressed outrage at the Johannesburg magistrate finding that police were not to blame for Dr Neil Aggett's death.

The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SABC) and the South African Council of Churches (SACC) blamed the doctor's death solely on the system of detention without trial.

Commenting on the verdict, Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the SABC, said it was shattering. He said it was an example of what happened when a judicial process was superimposed by the clandestine area of extra

judicial detention and interrogation.

"The judicial process becomes a tragic charade — a house built on sand. By the nature of things, vital evidence cannot be easily uncovered."

"Nevertheless, what has been revealed by the inquest leaves one with the unmistakable impression that without the detention and interrogation, Dr Aggett would be alive today."

"The system killed him. It is the system that is indispensable," the archbishop said.

Adding his voice to the outcry, the Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, said he was shocked by the verdict, particularly in that the only reference to responsibility for Dr

Aggett's death seemed to imply that a fellow detainee could have prevented it.

"I regard the responsibility for the welfare of detainees to be that of those who intern them. I must say we have come to a very tragic situation when the only protection a disturbed person can expect, is the vigilance of a fellow detainee."

"I believe this judgment will undo any of the small good or improvements which have come recently for the protection of detainees' rights."

"It simply underlines the basic fact that no person is safe under the present detention without trial system. We call upon the Government to abolish these laws," he said.

CSO: 3400/496

ANC'S MILITARY WING MARKS 21ST ANNIVERSARY

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Mike Overmeyer: "ANC's Army Ready To Step Up the Struggle"]

[Text]

THE military wing of the ANC of South Africa, Umkhonto we Sizwe, today turns 21 more determined than ever to crush apartheid.

An Umkhonto statement marking its coming of age says: "By our own deeds we have shown that we can hit the enemy anywhere in the country — from Durban to Uppington and Cape Town to Komatiport.

"No target is beyond our reach, no matter how strong the enemy is. That is how we hit Sasol and the Voortrekkerhoogte army headquarters," says the statement.

The Pretoria regime is spending more than \$2.5 billion a year on defence. Most of its military activities are being aimed at either the ANC or SWAPO of Namibia.

The CIA of America in a recent lengthy "secret" analysis said that although the South African government had taken steps to reduce publicity and play down its impact guerrilla warfare was a growing reality.

The leaked report noted that raids and acts of sabotage by the ANC were growing in number, efficiency and co-ordination.

The report also disclosed that Pretoria was

"deliberately suppressing reliable reports of successful guerilla acts to protect white morale".

And an ANC pamphlet to commemorate Umkhonto's birthday called on all South Africans to strengthen the military wing, ANC underground activity and united mass action.

"Let MK (Umkhonto) actions, ANC underground activity and mass actions form one mighty tide of revolt," said the pamphlet.

A setback for both the ANC and frontline nations in the struggle against apartheid has been continued attacks by South Africa against its neighbours.

In a recent speech, however, the Mozambican leader, President Samora Machel, said the destruction of apartheid would come from inside South Africa. This is how the ANC sees it.

"Apartheid will fall when children from the white suburbs join hands with black children from the bantustans and the Soweto ghetto, with Indian and Coloured children, and all of them describe themselves as South African children in a country that is theirs equally," he said.

For the moment, however, South Africa is on the brink of an ugly civil war because of its apartheid policies.

The aim of Pretoria's attack on Maseru last week, according to the South African Defence Force chief, General Constant Viljoen, was to kill ANC activists and to destroy what he described as the ANC's military headquarters in Lesotho.

An ANC statement warned that the attack would spur the movement throughout its ranks to redouble its efforts for the destruction of apartheid.

It was also going to drive MK to retaliate against white civilians.

As in Namibia, where the first machine-gun fire was heard on August 26, 16 years ago, so the first trained guerrilla fighters like Cde Joe Gqabi, who died in Zimbabwe last year, heralded the beginning of what has become one of the most protracted and bitter military confrontations in Africa for 21 years.

And Pretoria's recent retaliations have further polarised South Africans along the apartheid divide.

Cde Macel says: "Everything that causes unnecessary division has begun to fade from people's consciousness. This is the sophisticated weapon that threatens apartheid."

It was racism and fascism that deformed the mentality of most South African whites and which led them to cast themselves in the role of "the chosen people".

The whites became the victims of their complexes and prejudices. They were the very ones who cut themselves off from the community of all South Africans, by setting themselves apart as a privileged minority and a superior race to be preserved.

To define themselves as South Africans, the whites had to deny the nationality and identity of all

other South African people.

The result of the Soweto student uprising of 1976 has been a growth in the organisation of political consciousness. A network of political and cultural people's organisations has emerged.

Some accepted the ideas of the Black Consciousness Movement and joined organisations like the Black People's Convention, the South African Students' Organisation, the South African Students' Movement, the National Association of Youth Organisations, the Union of Black Journalists and the Black Allied Workers' Union.

Others joined the underground and military ranks of the PAC, at home and in exile.

Thousands took up arms with MK, swelled the ranks of mass organisations under the influence of the ANC and its underground network.

For more than a decade the liberation movements suffered under massive persecution and repression which almost saw the total eradication of all above-board political organisations. A total reign of military and police order has become the order of the day.

But the banning of the ANC and PAC gave birth to new political upsurge inside the country.

GROUNDSWELL

In the period before the events of June 16 1976, the movement for national liberation in South Africa witnessed a massive and spectacular groundswell.

Politically this new development signified a rejuvenation in the national political consciousness as well as the militancy for black majority rule.

Now black resistance presents the white power structure with a new chal-

lenge and threat inside the country.

The Pretoria regime had hoped to snuff out the political activity and initiative of blacks within South Africa. Yet the June 16 Soweto upsurge and its immediate aftermath were pivotal in transforming the present stage of the struggle.

The links between Mozambique and the ANC, for example, emanate from a deep understanding of the evils of racial and ideological division on the one hand and of true revolutionary comradeship.

On the other hand, young whites who have decided to become draft evaders to avoid fighting in the SADF appear to have made lifetime decisions. Fewer take up arms to fight apartheid instead.

Blacks who could not identify with real reconciliation until majority rule was achieved in South Africa have joined the ranks of the PAC, which split from the ANC, or BCM.

Today there is talk of unity among all the liberation movements in the face of the struggle against the common enemy — apartheid.

Those series of events which occupied the Soweto uprising have led to a new trial of strength between the apartheid state and the struggle for change.

The young freedom fighters who skipped the borders to join the ranks of MK have today come of age on the road to seeking an end to apartheid. Many of them are now back home.

They have become a bigger match to Pretoria's military build-up and unless there is constructive change these developments only spell bloody war.

NATION'S CRIME RATE 'HIGHEST IN WORLD'

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 8

[Text] DURBAN.

SOUTH AFRICA has the highest crime rate in the world, and going by recently released statistics, it is more than likely that it will hold the top spot for many decades to come.

As expected, South Africa's black townships, with their gross over-crowding and appalling lack of social amenities, are the most crime-ridden areas in the country.

Not a week passes without scores of people being murdered, raped, assaulted and brutally stabbed and robbed in Soweto and other townships in Johannesburg; in Mamelodi and other areas in Pretoria; in Kwa Mashu and other townships in Durban and Pietermaritzburg; in Port Elizabeth, East London and Cape Town.

The world-famous township of Soweto, however, far outpaces the other dormitory townships when it comes to murders, rapes, stabbings, mugging and robberies.

According to official statistics released this month, an average of 80 people were murdered each week for the period up to November 1982.

These figures represent a 27 percent increase in the death rate compared to the same period last year.

There was also a

weekly average of 10 rapes, 30 robberies, 100 thefts, 20 car thefts and five armed robberies in the area.

The total number of criminal cases included:

- 188 attempted murders
- 1 120 rapes
- 5 384 thefts
- 1 871 housebreakings
- 139 armed robberies
- 2 375 cases of stolen and retrieved vehicles
- 35 478 dozen bottles of beer were confiscated during raids on shebeens.

Brigadier D. J. D. Jacobs said the abnormally high rate for this year was due to an acute shortage of policemen in Soweto.

He said that although the police had stepped up raids on shebeens, the crime rate had not dropped as new shebeens often cropped up in other areas of the township.

The official reasons for the excessive crime rate in black townships have, however, been rejected by prominent social and community leaders.

A spokesman for the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO), Bongi Mashala, said the crime rate in Soweto and other black townships was directly related to the country's socio-political conditions.

The extreme lack of recreational and educational facilities for

township dwellers led to increasing frustration.

The high drop-out rate from school, as well as the poor relationship between residents and the South African Police, also contributed to the abnormally high incidence of crime.

According to a survey conducted by the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, black townships throughout the country suffered abnormally high crime rates.

A combination of poor facilities, the lack of decent accommodation, as well as other political factors, such as the influx control laws and the Group Areas Act, had caused South Africa to have the highest crime rate in the world, the survey found.

The convenor of the survey, Mrs Mana Slabbert, pointed out that the official crime rate was more than two million offences reported a year out of a total population of 25 million.

She said the statistics were more horrifying when one took into account the fact that South Africa's prison population was double that of the United States, six times more than Britain and three times more than many African countries such as Sierra Leone, Kenya and the Ivory Coast. — Press Trust of South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG PAPER INDICATES LABOR PARTY 'THREW IN THE TOWEL'

MB101147 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] It will be interesting to see the direction chief Gatsha Buthelezi's South African black alliance is likely to take after the Labour Party threw in the towel, and all but endorsed the government's constitutional proposals.

At its congress in Eshowe, Natal, the party passed a resolution saying the proposals did not measure up to the constitutional demands nor were they adequate for the present circumstances in South Africa. The delegates nevertheless voted overwhelmingly to use the planned three-chamber parliament to try to achieve their goals of one man one vote in a non-discriminatory, unitary South African state in which blacks were included.

Whatever chief Buthelezi is going to do we say the Labour Party has sold out. All manner of ways to pretty up their endorsement of this tri-cameral plan will not do. In other words they should be kicked out of the black alliance.

That may sound brutal but we think it goes to the core of the steps left open to blacks who are speaking of unity. There is a report elsewhere in this paper about black unity and although some of the points raised are seemingly controversial, we are afraid it does not deal with this kind of dilemma that faces blacks. The stand taken by the Labour Party was in a way expected but there are blacks who have done almost a similar kind of thing all the way, in their naive belief that the white power structure will leave channels open for one man one vote or whatever fairy airy tale they want to dream up.

It has happened to homelands leaders, including chief Buthelezi himself, who has however shown remarkable tenacity in refusing to go the way other homelands leaders have gone.

Chief Buthelezi did in fact say that if the Labour Party accepted the proposals this could signal the end of the South African black alliance and deal a mortal blow to black unity in South Africa. He also made the serious warning that the confrontational situation between blacks and whites might now assume a new dimension with black facing black.

While we agree with that and while we endorse the view that the cracks in black unity are grave, we do not think too much stock should be taken of the Labour Party. They have always been a bunch of conservatives who were forever trying desperately to dance to his masters voice though pretending they were something else. It is perhaps best for them to simply go.

We cannot draw a blue-print for black unity, but we can perhaps give suggestions. We have said the way is long and difficult and that should be before everybody's eyes. Secondly unity does not come overnight nor is it a problem peculiar to us South Africans. The way is full of mine-fields, and those who believe the process will be benign are naive. There is going to be a lot of mud-slinging and bellicosity along the way and the faint-hearted soon give up.

Perhaps chief Buthelezi has a sense of the dangers and drama involved in this journey. Whatever he does and whatever our views may be about him, we believe he should continue without losing heart. So should we all.

CSO: 3400/570

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTS ON MUDGE RESIGNATION

Mudge Resignation

LD112350 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The resignation of Mr Dirk Mudge as chairman of the South-West African Administrative Council must be seen in the context of the difficulties confronting the territory, because of the continuing (?failure) of efforts to establish conditions which could lead to fair and free elections and an internationally acceptable independence. However, this does not mean that the territory is to lapse into disorganization.

In November the term of office of the National Assembly and its executive arm, the ministers council, was extended until 28 February. This after the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had said that the central government structure in South West Africa would be reviewed when the present term of office of the National Assembly expired. His (?comment) followed certain breakaways from the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] since the one man, one vote election in December 1978 which had cast some doubt on its representative role.

Observers believe the upshot of these and other developments could be that South Africa will decide to take back control of South-West Africa through the administrator general, but only temporarily. First (?prize) for South Africa and South-West Africa remains internationally supervised elections for the territory. And these days this (?is being) tied directly to a withdrawal of Cubans from Angola.

South Africa's standpoint on a Cuban withdrawal is supported by the United States, which (?has been) involved in stepped-up negotiations with Angola and other states in an effort to bring (?this about). However, at the same time, it's been indicated by the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, that should it prove impossible to hold internationally supervised elections in the foreseeable future, then thought would have to be given to the holding of internal elections in the territory again. This is because South Africa is not interested in governing South-West Africa for any length of time. The over-riding principle being that the territory should be governed by the will of the majority of its people. What the latest development underlines is the urgency of persuading Angola to get the Cubans out, so that elections can be held in South-West Africa.

Further Comment

MB120942 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "Obligations Towards Namibia"]

[Text] The dissolution of the ministers council in Namibia as a corollary of Mr Durke Mudge's resignation creates a new situation in the complex political affairs of the territory. For the present it will leave the administrator-general as the sole executive authority at the first tier of government. The longer view provides less clarity, but a clear perspective must begin with identifying the chief determinants of the course that will eventually emerge from the maelstrom.

Those determinants are variable and therefore are not susceptible to precise measurement, but identifying them is simple enough since there are only three. They are the sets of irrevocable obligations owed by the three main participants in the Namibian issue--the South African Government, the governments of the five big Western powers, and the territory's own political leaders to the land and its peoples. How those obligations will be fulfilled will determine the future course of Namibia.

South Africa's obligations have been stated repeatedly over the years, as has its determination to meet them. It has a commitment to independence for Namibia and to enable its people to decide freely and fairly on the form and composition of their government in the independent state, and it has an agreement that those goals should be achieved, if possible, in the framework of the international settlement that is being pursued by the Western five. It is working purposefully toward those objectives through continual negotiations with the territory's representatives, with American policy makers and with African leaders, like President Kenneth Kaunda, and even Angolan Government ministers.

While the international negotiations are in progress, Pretoria is bound, as agreed upon with the Western five and Namibia's elected leaders, to keep the territory militarily secure and to maintain an even keel in its administration. That requirement is reenforced by the present disputes and proliferation of parties in the territory. Any far-reaching political changes must await greater clarity on the progress of the Western initiative--that is, on the fulfillment by the big five of their obligations.

On that front, there has been hectic activity in recent weeks. After earlier achieving general concensus from a constitutional package, the United States has been concentrating on the one remaining big obstacle: the impossibility of holding free and fair elections while 30,000 [as printed] Cuban troops remain in Angola. The demand for a Cuban withdrawal took Dr Chester Crocker last month to Moscow, the real power behind their activities. Talks with Angolan leaders have coincided with the purge of more than 30 pro-Moscow members in the MPLA hierarchy.

Whether the West can fulfill all its obligations and secure a Cuban withdrawal, remains to be seen. It will obviously affect the future course of Namibia, but whatever the outcome, the obligations of the territory's internal leaders remain the same: to prepare their peoples for a dispensation in which they will have to come to terms with one another in an independent state. One way or another, that is the final goal, and South Africa's commitment to it remains unchanged. The precise means by which Namibia will get there will be a matter of how well all the parties have met their obligations.

CSO: 3400/570

TROUBLES OF MUGABE GOVERNMENT DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN In English 29 Dec 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

POOR old Mugabe.

Angola can have talks with South Africa at Ministerial level. Mozambique can have talks with South Africa at top Government level.

But Mr Mugabe won't be seen having any discussions with South African Ministers.

Crazy, isn't it? He broke off diplomatic relations and that's that.

Need oil desperately? Yes, but don't ask South African Ministers for help.

Leave it to officials.

Well, we don't think that Pretoria should oblige Mr Mugabe with any special assistance.

Not after the way in which the Zimbabwe Prime Minister sides with South Africa's enemies and talks of helping the "liberation" movements aimed at overthrowing the existing regime.

Not after the way in which he maligns us at every opportunity. Accusing South Africa of trying to destabilise his country. Accusing us of training ex-Zimbabweans to overthrow his regime. Talking about us as if we are racialistic madmen.

But if, in our pursuit of peaceful coexistence, we are prepared to give Zimbabwe any help, then let Mr Mugabe drop his vendetta and talk to us like decent neighbours should — at the very highest level.

Economic setback

We could say poor Mr Mugabe for other reasons.

Like the way in which the Zimbabwe economy has fallen on its face, with the Zimbabwe dollar devalued by 20 percent, exports fall-

ing, a wage freeze extended indefinitely and inflation expected to soar.

Then there is Mr Mugabe's aversion to Mr Ian Smith and the contemptible way he and his minions are trying to harass the former Rhodesian Prime Minister.

You'd think Mr Mugabe was menaced in some way by utterances Mr Smith has made overseas.

Well, Mr Smith hasn't gone to Washington and London to seek support for an insurrection against Mr Mugabe. He hasn't tried to get arms for a Mugabe-style bush war; he hasn't suggested that Mr Mugabe should be overthrown.

All he has done is stress that the West should use its influence to persuade Mr Mugabe not to turn Zimbabwe into a one-party Marxist dictatorship.

If, in his determination to achieve unfettered power, Mr Mugabe abandons the constitutional safeguards written into the Lancaster House agreement, what faith can Britain and the United States place in him, never mind what faith can the Whites of Zimbabwe have in him when he tears up that agreement?

To stress the dangers that lie ahead does not make Mr Smith a traitor.

For Mr Mugabe to threaten to arrest Mr Smith if there is a case against him is the pronouncement of a bully who has no reason to

fear his onetime enemy, but wants to sock him nonetheless.

Dissidents

We can also say poor Mr Mugabe in relation to his continuing problem with dissidents.

In the third year of independence Mr Mugabe has still not succeeded in pacifying his country.

There's been all that trouble in Matabeleland — with three people killed and 21 wounded in the latest incidents on Christmas Eve, the dissidents saying they were punishing the people for having voted for Mr Mugabe.

According to a survivor, the attackers shouted political slogans of Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU Party, but this may be because the dissidents were probably former members of Mr Nkomo's forces.

What is clear is that areas of Zimbabwe are still unsafe — and Mr Mugabe will have his hands full trying to pacify them.

Come to think of it, why should we even pretend that we have any sympathy for him, even if that sympathy is cynically expressed.

Mr Mugabe fought a foul terror war, got into power by intimidation, and intends to stay in power by turning his country into a one-party State.

He doesn't deserve sympathy — he deserves our contempt and condemnation.

CSO: 3400/520

SOUTH AFRICA

MUGABE'S 'PETTY PROVOCATIONS' SCORED

MB101102 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "South Africa and Zimbabwe"]

[Text] In the midst of the worst economic and political plight his country has known before, during or after UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence], Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe still finds the time for petty provocations against South Africa. He is evidently quite willing to make his country pay dearly for the sport.

The latest of the provocations is the barefaced staging of the defection of a black member of South African Defense Force. Cpl Stephen Mutasa is a former Rhodesian soldier who joined up in South Africa after Mr Mugabe came to power. A month ago he was openly abducted by Zimbabwean soldiers, trespassing on South African territory. Last week he appeared at a news conference in Harare where, surrounded by secret police, he said he did not wish to return to South Africa. Having abducted Cpl Mutasa and interrogated him for several weeks, the Zimbabwean Government states that it respects his new-found desire to remain in Harare. The comment of the South African Defense Force is that Zimbabwe's record of confessions obtained from prisoners is well-known; that as an attested member of the permanent force, Corporal Mutasa must be returned; and that after a period of freedom he will be able to do as he pleases. [as heard]

Relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa have deteriorated steadily in the past 3 years. From the start Mr Mugabe declared his intention of cutting all ties beginning with the severance of diplomatic contact. Offensive epithets in references to South Africa became compulsory practice in the media, and several cabinet members enthusiastically joined the chorus. Mr Mugabe pledged increasing support for the terrorist activities of the ANC and the PAC in the total war as he called it, and was soon in the lead of the UN pack calling for total sanctions, even while admitting that his country could not afford to apply them.

For a while it seemed Zimbabweans working in South Africa were an exploitable issue. President Banana described them as slave labor. But that campaign was suddenly silenced when the prospect arose of their being repatriated and another 20,000 being added to the country's large pool of unemployed.

Zimbabwe left the southern African conservation organization because of South African membership. It threatened to nationalize South African investments and it broke off all sport ties, and as economic and political conditions worsened, South Africa became the standard scapegoat for ills ranging from petrol shortages to sabotage. Any country subjected to such behavior from a foreign government would be sorely tried.

South Africa's response has been to act with meticulous correctness in all its dealings with Zimbabwe. Indeed Zimbabwe still benefits substantially from preferential trade tariffs which Pretoria granted to a few other countries.

The Mugabe government's attitude and actions are, after all, self-defeating. South Africa is not affected by the demagoguery and pinpricks of a minor African state. Zimbabwe itself is the loser: in capital, enterprise, transport and communications assistance and scientific and technological knowhow. As a sovereign state it has the right to deprive itself of such benefits, and as the endless petrol queues in Harare illustrate it is intent on exercising that right.

CSO: 3400/570

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAGNUM LIQUIDATION

Ninth Concern Affected

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text] **A NINTH Magnum concern—Magnum Technologies (Pty) Ltd—featured in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday when it was placed in provisional liquidation.**

Seven concerns in the group have now been placed in provisional liquidation, one under provisional judicial management, and the Summerley Family Trust has been provisionally sequestrated.

Magnum Technologies is 100 percent owned by Magnum Computers, which was provisionally liquidated at the weekend and which in turn is a subsidiary of Magnum Financial Holdings (Pty) Ltd.

Magnum Technologies owes the holding company, Magnum Financial Holdings, R330 519. Its assets include stock comprising computer components worth R243 428 and R66 540 owed by Karinno Farms, a Magnum company under judicial management.

The provisional liquidators of Magnum Financial Holdings said in an effort to preserve assets for the benefit of creditors, key staff might be kept on for a short period — at least until the components had been used in the process of production.

The next key company in the group up for an application for provisional liquidation is Magnum Leasing Ltd.

Magnum Leasing is important because it was the vehicle for a R5.4-million loan from Mr Summerley which he obtained from Magnum Acceptances.

Magnum Order

It was also the vehicle for a more than R12-million loan obtained from the SA Bank of Athens.

Magnum Leasing is unable to pay Mr Summerley, according to court documents, and he in turn is unable to repay Magnum Acceptances.

From the court papers it is evident there have been many inter-company loans within the Magnum group, and without exception where applications have been brought on such grounds, the subsidiaries involved have been unable to repay the loans.

A similar reason was among the causes ad-

vanced for the provisional sequestration last week of the Summerley Family Trust.

Irregularities

The auditors, Richardson, Reid and Partners, have advised the directors of three Magnum companies — Javcor Ltd; Magnum Financial Holdings (Pty) Ltd, and Magnum Leasing Ltd — of possible material irregularities.

The auditors' letter notifying the directors of Magnum Leasing of an alleged material irregularity, related to more than R12-million from the

Bank of Athens apparently representing the bulk of the transactions on which the bank has formulated fraud complaints to the police.

Companies

The nine companies or instances that have been placed in provisional liquidation, underjudicial management or under sequestration in connection with developments within the Magnum group, are: Magnum Acceptances, Magnum Financial Holdings, Magnum Computers, Magnum Technologies, Frigate Plant Hire, Fearless Alarms, Magnum Marine, Karino Famrs (judicial management) and the Summerley Family Trust (sequestration).

A spokesman for the liquidators said yesterday the tempo of applications could now be expected to slow down as most of the major companies in the group related to the two holding companies had now been dealt with.

Offers

Possible sale under offers of compromise have been made on the two computer companies, Magnum Computers and Magnum Technologies, and Frigate Plant Hire.

The joint provisional liquidators are expected to begin a series of examinations soon in terms of the Insolvency Act relating to the activities of a number of Magnum companies.

Signs of Fight

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Excerpt]

THE Magnum group of companies yesterday showed the first signs of putting up a fight for its empire when notice was served that the group intended opposing an application for the provisional liquidation of Magnum Leasing Ltd.

As a result, the hearing of the urgent application was postponed for a week.

In some of the previous applications, Magnum indicated it would oppose final liquidation on the return dates of the hearings. But yesterday was the first time Magnum showed itself ready to directly enter the fray.

Meanwhile it was learnt that another urgent application relating to a major Magnum company could be expected in the next day or so.

Status

It is believed a change of status will be sought in one of Magnum's listed companies, Javcor Ltd, by the joint provisional liquidators of one of the Magnum holding com-

panies already in provisional liquidation.

In papers lodged with Mr Justice Gordon at yesterday's postponed application, it was stated that Magnum Leasing was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Magnum Financial Holdings, although according to a schedule of the Magnum group of companies it was no longer a member of the group.

Auditors

Reference was made to a letter from the company's auditors to the directors of Magnum Leasing concerning possible material irregularities relating to more than R12-million borrowed from the SA Bank of Athens. From an investigation it appeared Magnum Leasing had been "the vehicle for movement of funds".

The money was then put into the company and lent to Magnum's chief executive, Mr Martin Summerley, "who in turn lends it to entities in the Magnum group".

The effect of this prevented a "direct nexus" between the original borrower and the end borrower.

To demonstrate this point, the provisional liquidators in their affidavit referred to a R5,4-million loan from Magnum Acceptances to Magnum Leasing, which in turn lent the money to Mr Summerley, who then lent it to Magnum Financial Holdings.

Debt

Mangum Financial Holdings and Mr Summerley were unable to repay the debt.

CSO: 3400/520

SA HAS CRUSHED SWAPO'S MILITARY POWER, SAYS VILJOEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

GENERAL Constand Viljoen, the Chief of the South African Defence Force, said in Pretoria yesterday that the Army had crushed the military power of Swapo and helped to maintain peace in South West Africa during the past year.

Speaking at Waterkloof military airport on his return from a four-day visit with Lieutenant-General Jan Geldenhuys, the Chief of the Army, and Lieutenant-General Mike Muller, the Chief of the Air Force, to the operational area, General Viljoen said it was the aim of the Army to push the forces of Swapo as far back as possible.

South Africa had to maintain peace in the area until a lasting solution to the South West African situation had been found.

He said it would be of little use to rush into a solution if the Army had to move in again within a year or two.

"We want to establish a peaceful situation that

will last for decades after we have moved out," he said.

General Viljoen said the situation in South West Africa was particularly peaceful for this time of year. In the past Swapo forces had become extremely active at the beginning of the rainy season.

The three military leaders made a lightning tour of all the units in the operational area and addressed many servicemen.

The morale of the men was extremely high, General Viljoen said.

He said one 62-year-old corporal was still doing a full day's work in the operational area and refused to retire.

General Viljoen also addressed members of the Coloured Cape Corps and found the men to be in high spirits.

The South African soldiers had found favour with the local population and their efforts to keep the peace in troubled times, he said.

CSO: 3400/520

SOUTH AFRICA

NUCLEAR CHIEF HEADS PM'S ADVISORY BODY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Dec 82 p 11

[Text]

THE Prime Minister's office yesterday announced Dr J. W. L. de Villiers, chairman of the Nuclear Development Corporation, would become chairman of the Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory Council.

The council will be constituted as follows with effect from January 1, for a period of three years:

CHAIRMAN: Dr J W L de Villiers (Chairman, Nuclear Development Corporation of SA (Pty) Ltd).

GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS: Mr S J P du Plessis (Director General : Mineral and Energy Affairs); Dr T. A. du Plessis (Director General : Industries, Commerce and Tourism); Mr A. B. Eustace (Director General : Transport); Dr D. W. Immelman (Director General : Agriculture); Mr J. F. Otto (Director General : Environment Affairs); Dr P. S. Meyer (Director General : National Education); Dr F. P. Retief (Director General : Health and Welfare).

PLANNING BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING : Dr C. G. Coetzee (Head : Science Planning); Mr J. P. Dreyer (Head : Economic Planning); Dr H. P. Fourie (Head : Social Planning); Dr I. M. Rautenbach (Head : Constitutional Planning);

Mr. W. F. Visagie (Head : Physical Planning).

STATUTORY BOARDS: Dr L. Alberts (President, Council for Mineral Technology); Prof A. J. Brink (President, Medical Research Council); Dr C. F. Garbers (President, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research); Dr J. G. Garbers (President, Human Sciences Research Council); Mr G. P. Verster (Director General : SA Bureau of Standards).

OTHER GOVERNMENT BODIES: Prof J. P. de Lange (Chairman, National Education Board); Dr H. J. Reynders (Chairman, National Manpower Commission); Dr H. S. Steyn (Chairman, University Advisory Council).

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVES: Prof G. E. Blight (Engineering, University of the Witwatersrand); Prof E. G. Boonstra (Natural Science, University of the Orange Free State); Prof T. H. Bothwell (Medical Science, University of the Witwatersrand); Prof P. G. W. du Plessis (Human Sciences, University of Pretoria); Prof D. M. Joubert (Agriculture Sciences, University of Pretoria).

IN PERSONAL CAPACITY: Mr F. J. Bell (Executive General Manager : Armscor); Dr D. J. Gouws (Managing Director, Personal Consultants (Pty) Ltd); Dr M. J. G. Salomon (Director General, Chamber of Mines Research Organisation); Mr D. J. Marlow (Managing Director, Sentrachem); Dr J. Mente (Director, SA Institute for Medical Research); Mr R. J. Raath (Deputy Postmaster General (telecommunication)); Dr A. H. Stander (Executive Director, Sasol Ltd); Dr W. A. Verbeek (formerly secretary for Agriculture Technical Services). — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/520

SPLIT CHANGED SA POLITICS FOREVER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Dec 82 p 6

[Text]

1982 was the year in which the National Party split, changing the face of this country's politics forever.

Two Cabinet Ministers, Dr Andries Treurnicht and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, refused to participate in a vote of confidence in the Prime Minister and walked out of a caucus meeting. They were followed by 16 other members of Parliament who also objected to the Prime Minister's concept of "healthy powersharing".

The walkout was followed by resignations from the NP all over the country, particularly in the Transvaal, and Dr Treurnicht formed the Conservative Party.

However, the NP carried on with its programme of reform and announced its guidelines for constitutional change at its Bloemfontein congress.

The first real test of what the split meant came with the Germiston District by-election. The result was a shock for the NP which scraped home with 308 votes — less than the combined total of the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The NP recovered in later by-elections in Parys, Stellenbosch and Walvis Bay, but the combined total of the CP and HNP votes in the Bothaville provincial by-election was higher than the NP's, although the NP retained the seat.

As a result of the split, Prime Minister Mr P W Botha was forced to reshuffle his Cabinet.

One Minister, Mr Hennie Smit, was dropped and later became a member of the President's Council; a number of Ministers changed their portfolios, and six Deputy Ministers were appointed.

Mr Botha met Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda in May in a bush

summit intended to defuse mounting tension in Southern Africa.

However, there has been a reversal in relations between South Africa and Zambia after President Kaunda condemned South Africa's raid on Lesotho's capital this month.

South African soldiers attacked Lesotho's capital, Maseru, and killed 42 people in a raid against 12 African National Congress targets.

One of the longest-running inquests in South African history — into the death of Dr Neil Aggett while in detention — took place this year.

Dr Aggett (27), Transvaal secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, was found dead in his cell at John Vorster Square, where he was being detained under the Terrorism Act.

He was the first White detainee to die in detention.

The police were exonerated from blame for his death.

Another detainee died in August in John Vorster Square. He was Mr Ernest Dipale (21) who was found hanged in his cell.

A number of people, mainly trade unionists, who were detained towards the end of last year were released this year without being brought to trial. Only Mr Allan Fine and Barbara Hogan appeared in court. Mr Fine was acquitted while Hogan was found guilty of high treason — the first White woman in South Africa to be found guilty of that offence — and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

A British engineer, Mr Steve Kitson, was detained for five days when he visited his father in Pretoria Central.

The banning order on Mrs (77) was lifted in July while Dr Beyers Naude was rebanned for a further three years.

THULA CALLS FOR 'YEAR OF BLACK UNITY'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Dec 82 p 83

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

A LEADING member of Inkatha and urban representative of the KwaZulu government, Mr. Gibson Thula, has called for the declaration of 1983 as the Year of Black Unity.

Passing his resolution for the coming new year, Mr Thula said he hoped that everyone would address themselves to unity and to strive for a meaningful participation in the institutions of power in South Africa.

"We have had the Year of the Child and the Year of the Aged and I am convinced that the amount of attention our people focussed on children and the aged people was tremendous.

UNITY

"If we can now turn our attention to the unity of all people concerned about the future of this country, we could surely get somewhere. If one looks at what is happening to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), one will realise how urgently we need to be united for the future.

not only of South Africa, but of the entire African continent," he said.

Mr Thamsanqa Kam-bule, a leading educationist, said blacks should resolve to add their weight to all efforts meant to dissolve apartheid.

"I believe that apartheid is the only impediment in the way of black people in the land of their birth. All other resolutions disappear in the face of this monster and one should offer as much help to fellow blacks working in that direction," he said.

Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said 1983 should be the year when everyone aims for excellence in whatever they do.

Mr Percy Qoboza, former editor of the banned **WORLD** and **WEEKEND WORLD**, said: "My biggest resolution in the coming year is to watch the national scene even more critically than I did in 1982.

DEDICATE

"I would also like to re-dedicate myself to the things that we all want to achieve for our society."

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) expressed optimism about the coming year and said he had resolved to improve on all achievements made by Wrab in 1982.

He said his board hoped to see the completion of the electrification of 105 000 houses in Soweto by the end of 1983 at a cost of R234-million and the R150-million upgrading scheme in Soweto being completed early in 1984.

He said although there was a bottleneck in Alexandra because of the lack of electricity, sewerage system and water, he hoped that this would offer a chal-

lenge to his board.

CRIME

Brigadier D. J. D. Jacobs, chief of the Soweto police, said his resolution was to continue serving law-abiding citizens of Soweto to the best of his abilities. He said whatever achievements he made in stamping out crime in Soweto was as a result of the co-operation he received from residents.

He said the drop in the number of violent deaths over the Christmas weekend (25 in 1981 and 19 this year) made him feel optimistic that he would be able to lessen the crime rate in Soweto.

"I believe that many people took my advice not to over-indulge in alcoholic drinks and to venture into the streets where they easily get themselves into trouble."

CSO: 3400/520

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

STUDENTS DETAINED IN CISKEI--ZWELITSHA--Two former Fort Hare University students have been detained by Ciskei security police in Alice. Mr Cunningham Ncukana of Middeldrift and Mr Snwapo Sobukwe, of Graaf Reinet, were arrested last week. Both men were among students expelled from the university after disturbances last July. Their detention was confirmed by the commander-in-chief of State Security in Ciskei, Lieutenant General Charles Sebe. Five detainees will spend Christmas in Jail in Ciskei. The remaining three are the Rev Temba Sibeko, former chairman of the Border Council of Churches and now an employee of the Shade Welfare Organisation, Mr Godfrey Shiba and Miss Veronica Notozini, both members of the South African Allied Workers Union. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 82 p 5]

POLITICAL DETAINEES FREED--DURBAN--Two Robben Island detainees were released in Durban yesterday and flung their arms around the two women who have been waiting for them for the last six years. Mrs Gwen Mokoape, who was three months pregnant when her husband, Dr Aubrey Mokoape was arrested, and Mrs Alimal Cooper, mother of Mr Saths Cooper, were among the crowd of 100 people who gathered to welcome home the Black consciousness leaders who were sent to Robben Island after the Sasol/BPC trial in 1978. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 82 p 8]

CONTAINER USE INCENTIVE--THE overall increase in container traffic rates will be kept lower than the average increase in goods tariffs which takes effect from January 1. SA Transport Services announced last week that to maintain the incentive for shippers to make use of containers, the overall increase in rates would be kept lower than the average goods tariff increase of 15,1 percent. In order to keep the overall increase lower, and to bring the charges in line with the actual costs of transporting containers between City Deep and the major coastal centres--Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London and Cape Town--a differentiated increase in the rates will have to be implemented. Mr Ernest du Plessis, public relation officer for SATS, said yesterday that the increase would be 9 percent on domestic and import traffic, 25 percent on export traffic and 33,3 percent on empty containers, resulting in an overall increase for container users of 12,5 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 82 p 11]

SOWETO CRIME RATE--SOWETO community leaders and social workers reacted with shock yesterday to the alarming rate that crime has soared this year. At

least 1 195 people died violently in the first eleven months. Leaders put the blame on alcohol abuse and shebeens as being the main contributors to the increase. Police said murders had increased by 253 on last year's 942. Soweto's divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier D J D Jacobs, said this constituted an increase of 27 percent. Soweto civic leader and an executive member of the Committee of Ten, Mr Tom Manthatha, blamed the legalising of shebeens and lack of security for the problems. "The government is to blame for licensing shebeens. This makes people relax in shebeens and drink as much as they like," he said. He called on both shebeeners and police to provide protection for the drinkers, inside and outside shebeens. Mr Manthatha appealed to shebeen operators to limit their business hours. "If they close at about 7pm or 8pm many lives will be saved." Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ismael Mkhabela, blamed the economic structure as being the main contributor to crime. "It is a symbol of the rootless and violent society, where the economic and political system gives birth to unemployment and a general sense of frustration," he said. Mr Ben Nteso, chairman of the South African Black Social Workers' Association (Sabswa) said it was an indication of the deteriorating traditional bonds that held black people together. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Dec 82 p 3]

SOWETO MAKGOTLA--MR SIEGFRIED Manthata, leader of the Soweto makgotla, yesterday called on residents to co-operate with police and lay charges against people who committed offences. He told The SOWETAN he was disturbed that after his men had apprehended culprits, he had found that many victims were not willing to open up dockets. He said this was discouraging despite arguments given by some people that it was a waste of time to lay charges because in some cases, they found no-one was prosecuted. Mr Manthata said he was concerned that in the past days he had received complaints that crime was rife on the trains. "I appeal to people that in cases where there are no policemen in sight, they should try to apprehend the thug and not run away--because tomorrow they may be the victims," he said. He said he was happy about the manner in which his men conducted their patrols. This weekend they would be out in full force and if it came to a push they would go into the trains. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Dec 82 p 3]

SECURITY ORGANIZATION--FIDELITY Guards, South Africa's largest security organisation, completed 1982 with one more takeover, which brings FG group turnover to around R50-million and the number of employees to more than 5 000. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Dec 82 p 2]

COST OF LIVING--SOUTH Africa's cost of living soared in 1982. Dental fees went up by 20 to 33 percent in February and contributions to medical aid schemes rose later in the year. General sales tax increased by two percent and there was a 10 percent surcharge on imports. Mortgage bonds increased by one percent in April and a further one percent in September. The egg price went up by six cents a dozen in May and a further four cents two weeks later. The price of dairy products, margarine, maize, sugar and meat also rose and there was an outcry at the bread increase. Two attempts by the Meat Board to introduce a meat subsidy failed and prices soared. Escom tariffs increased in July by 6,6 percent--only six months after the 13,1 percent increase at the beginning of the year. Escom announced another rise, but later reduced it a little. A R5 levy on petrol sold after hours came into being this year. The petrol price increased, but may be reduced by one cent a litre from March next

next year. More than 500 000 South Africans were unemployed in 1982, thousands were retrenched and many more could lose their jobs as the recession takes its toll. Hardest-hit was the motor industry which suffered many strikes and lay-offs. Iscor cut its workforce by 1 500 and 500 workers were retrenched at Sigma Motor Corporation in Pretoria. Workers laid off at Western Cape textile factories in recent months total 3 000. The price of gold dropped below the \$200 mark around June but improved to over \$475 at the end of the third quarter before dropping again. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Dec 82 p 6]

POLICE TRANSFERS--SEVERAL senior police officers are being transferred to new posts from January 1--among them being former SA Narcotics Bureau chief, Colonel Basie Smit. Col Smit was head of the newly established Sanab in the early seventies until July 1 this year when the commanding post was taken over by Brigadier Frans Erasmus, head of the SA Gold and Diamond Squad. Col Smit becomes the new district CID chief in Pretoria, succeeding Colonel Nic Els, who becomes deputy CID chief for the Northern Transvaal. Transferred to police headquarters are the CID chief for the Eastern Cape, Brigadier Isak (Dagwood) van Niekerk, formerly CID chief for South West Africa and Colonel W J Fouche, divisional inspector or police on the West Rand and formerly district commandant for Kempton Park. The district commandant for Johannesburg North, Brigadier Ernie Schnetler, becomes divisional inspector of police on the East Rand, replacing Brigadier Jaap Bekker who is transferred as divisional commissioner of police in East London. In recent months two brigadier posts as divisional CID chiefs were taken up by more junior officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Attie van Wyk became the CID chief at Kimberley for the Northern Cape and on December 1 the post for the northern Free State was taken over by Major Koos Calitz, formerly district CID chief at Kroonstad. He succeeded Brigadier Marcus van der Merwe who was appointed divisional commissioner of police for the region based in Welkom. It was also announced yesterday that Major C Henn would replace Brigadier Van Niekerk as CID chief for the Eastern Cape with headquarters based in Port Elizabeth. The member of Police Directorate of Public Relations on the East Rand, Major F N Swart has been transferred to Nelspruit, where he becomes the station commander as from January 1. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Dec 82 p 4]

ECONOMIC PROGRESS--The Bureau for Economic Research, Cooperation and Development [BENSO] says its latest economic investigation has shown that progress in the independent black states is satisfactory and that it would be unrealistic to expect a faster growth at this stage. BENSO said it was even more realistic to lay the blame for problems which might crop in the developing process at the door of political decision-makers. The statistical review deals with development in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei [TBVC]. The high degree of interdependence between the four states and South Africa is evident in several spheres, and BENSO said it was proof of the wisdom of the regional cooperation agreement concluded last year. As soon as the regional strategy was fully developed, it should contribute greatly to the development of all participating states in southern Africa. They said they showed that the real population of the TBVC countries had increased from 3.6 million in 1970, to 4.6 million in 1980, while the economically active population had risen to 1.08 million.

TANZANIA

DENMARK PLEDGES CONTINUED COOPERATION IN NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 12 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] AN agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday under which Denmark pledged continued cooperation with Tanzania in her development efforts.

The agreement, signed following week-long consultations between Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and Tanzania officials, also supports the newly instituted Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and pledges to tailor aid to its objectives.

Denmark also pledged to grant Tanzania 200 million/- next year to support education, health, water supply and personnel assistance. The amount extended this year was about 175 million/-.

The agreement was signed by the DANIDA Deputy Director, Dr. Kaj Baagoe, and the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura who signed on behalf of Tanzania.

Under the agreement, Denmark also expressed willingness to step up agricultural share in the aid programme in the coming years.

Dr. Baagoe said Denmark was now intending to give grants rather than loans to the least developed countries, including Tanzania.

The change in policy follows a survey conducted by Denmark in various developing countries on the effectiveness of her aid policies, Dr. Baagoe said. One of the countries surveyed was Tanzania.

He said for Tanzania, this implied that grant assistance would be raised with an amount corresponding to the loan amounts hitherto offered.

Tanzania has todate been receiving assistance from Denmark both in the form of grants and loans.

During their week-long consultations, the two sides reviewed a number of projects assisted by Denmark through DANIDA.

The DANIDA team comprising nine officials left for home last night.

The agreement also covers loans which will benefit cement and sugar industries. The amounts offered were not disclosed.

The gross domestic product had risen from 489 million rand in 1970 to an estimated 1,324,000,000 rand in 1980, and the gross national product came to 3,089,000,000 rand in 1980. The total assets of the four development corporations in these countries had increased to 348 million rand. [Text] [MB121007 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 83]

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS OPPOSED--Prime Minister Pieter Botha's constitutional proposals are aimed at fragmenting black unity. That is the view of the Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal anti-South African Indian Council Committee, which rejected the proposals at a meeting in Durban. Ingrid Stewart has details. [Stewart] In a statement issued last night, the Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal body described the proposals as a maneuver aimed at fragmenting black unity built over decades of common experience and joint struggle by the oppressed people. The proposals, they say, would maintain white domination and ignore the demands of the legitimate leaders of the black community. They conclude that the proposals would do nothing to alleviate the lot of the suffering majority. They warned the South African Indian Council that it does not represent the Indian people and therefore cannot take any decision to participate in the proposals, and they reiterate their commitment [words indistinct] attainment of a society based on the principles of the freedom charter. [Text] [MB110957 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0830 GMT 11 Jan 83]

CSO: 3400/570

PRICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES NEW PRICES FOR ALL GOODS IT CONTROLS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] THE National, Price Commission yesterday announced new prices for all commodities falling under its control.

In a statement issued in Dar es Salaam, the Commission raised prices of commodities ranging from beer, soft drinks, cooking fats, textiles, soap and pharmaceuticals, to radios and radio cassettes.

The statement said the prices adjustment was for the 1982/83 period, and would be effective from today.

Other items whose prices have been affected include suiting materials, blankets, razor blades, soap, steel products, timber, paints, pharmaceuticals, tyres and tubes, batteries, bicycle tyres and tubes, hurricane lanterns, cooking salt, porcelainware, hoes and other farm implements.

A sample of the new prices set up is as follows:--pride cooking fat, 12 x 1 kilogram tin--prices have risen from 35/- to 38/85; while supa ghee of the same size has had its prices rising from 35/10 to 39/-.

Maximum retail prices for the large size bottles of coca cola, fanta and bottles of similar size will now cost 3.35; while pepsi and mirinda will sell at 3.30.

Safari beer will sell at its current price of 17.75 in hotels, bars and restaurants, and 16/95 in groceries and beer stores. Other brancs prices have also remained constant. Factory prices for all the beer brands have however gone up, and a crate of Safari will now cost 407/05.

Khanga, measuring 3.35 metres a pair will now cost 111.20 instead of the old 109/-. Prices for kitenge, grey sheeting, linen, dress prints and other textile designs have also gone up.

Reasons advanced for the increases include the rise in prices for raw materials, both locally obtained, and imported ones.

There has also been a rise in costs of production for agricultural crops like cotton and various seeds used for seed oil production.

The Commission also attributed the rise to under-utilisation of rated or installed production capacity in industries due to shortage of foreign exchange for importation of raw materials.

The Commission's statement said the situation in industries had forced a rise in production costs which are not fixed.

Other reasons stated include the rise of petrol (as of April 30 this year), used in industries and transportation of commodities, rise in prices for industrial spares and the devaluation of the Tanzanian shilling.

The statement also said there were a general increase in industrial production costs and companies which ordered commodities from overseas, and a rise in petro-chemical products like dyestuffs. Prices for containers like tins, bottles, corks, boxes and paper boxes had also risen, the statement said.

CSO: 3400/521

DAR ES SALAAM AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION work at the Dar es Salaam International Airport is expected to be resumed in full swing after Christmas, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Works, Ndugu Richard Juma, said in the city at the weekend.

He explained that the Bank of Tanzania had allowed the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) to grant the contractor--Messrs Bouygues--an overdraft of 30 million/-.

Ndugu Juma said that Bouygues had originally requested an overdraft of 42million/- but the figure was scaled down to 35million/-.

The principal secretary said that the Ministry of Works would advance the contractor the balance of five million/- which could not be obtained through overdraft facilities.

Ndugu Juma said that the overdraft granted to Messrs Bouygues was to enable it meet its local expenses which included workers' salaries, purchasing of local building materials and

other facilities.

He said that some work has already resumed at the site and the expatriates who left the country last July would return in batches.

He further explained that some of the expatriates were in Dar es Salaam and the majority of the subordinate staff were expected in the city from Paris next week.

The French contractor unilaterally suspended the project last July following some financial disputes which were resolved after a meeting between Tanzania and French government officials in Paris.

Construction costs of the project now stand at about 800m/-. The work includes construction of a terminal building capable of handling 1.5 million passengers a year, a new freight terminal and a fire station.

Other works include a control tower, meteorological observatory, electrical substation, aircraft parking aprons and extension of the runway by 622 metres and widening of the existing runway by 15 metres and strengthening it.

CSO: 3400/521

KAHAMA GOLD MINING TO START IN JULY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text]

EXPLOITATION of gold from the Kahama mines is expected to start next July after details of the proposed new joint firm to manage the mine have been completed, it has been confirmed in Dar es Salaam.

A senior official of the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) disclosed that a five-man team from two Finnish firms, Kone Corporation and Outokumpu were recently in Dar es Salaam and discussed with STAMICO over the joint venture between the three and another firm, Finnish Fund for Industrial Development Co-operation (FINFUND).

The discussions which took over one week, centred on the formation of the joint company, whose registration and other legal formalities were now in final stages.

The two sides agreed that the project be implemented on turn key basis, with four major contracts for project implementation. The contracts include supply of equipment for mine and plant; engineering, erection, inland transportation and commissioning of the plant; civil works to cover industrial,

residential and other infrastructural facilities related to the plant; and development of the mine — both open cast and underground.

The official said between now and February, the two sides will have agreed on competent firms to provide such facilities, while at the same time they will tie up financing for both equity and loans for the project.

It is expected that by July next year, "we shall have started the physical implementation of the project", the official said. The cost of the project will be established by January.

The initial agreement between the four shareholders stipulates that the Finnish firms will hold 20 per cent while STAMICO holds the remaining 80. The Finnish firms have however indicated interest in acquiring more shares.

Their interest in more shares will be finalised when the conclusion of the project is concluded.

Actual gold will be produced 30 months after project implementation starts.

The project is expected to produce 2,000 kilograms of gold, worth 300 million/-.

CSO: 3400/521

MBEYA CEMENT PLANT TO BEGIN OPERATIONS EARLY APRIL 1983

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

THE first bag is expected to roll off the Mbeya cement factory at the beginning of April, next year, the Tanzania Saruji Corporation (SARUJI) General Manager, Ndugu Rumisha Kimambo said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said commissioning of the 450million/- factory to go by stages had already started under an engineer from the Danish suppliers of the plant machinery and equipment, F.L. Smith and Company of Copenhagen.

Construction of the factory with the capacity to produce 250,000 tonnes of cement annually was completed last year but commissioning was delayed by absence of electricity power.

Ndugu Kimambo explained that all preparations including mobilisation of raw materials were through and that the factory was turned towards commercial production.

"We are ready to start production, the only problem was power. This has been solved and we expect the first bag of cement to roll off the plant at the end of next March or early April", he said.

The factory's power requirements of 7.5 megawatts will be supplied by a 10-megawatt electricity power station at Mbeya constructed by the middle of this year.

The Mbeya factory will increase the country's cement production to 1,350,000 tonnes annually. Local demand is estimated to reach 1.3 million tonnes in 1985.

The 800 million/- plant at Tanga which was commissioned in August, last year has an installed capacity for 500,000 tonnes while the Wazo Hill cement factory produces 600,000 tonnes annually.

CSO: 3400/521

STUDIES ON FARM IMPLEMENTS REHABILITATION PROGRAM COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture has completed studies on the farm implements rehabilitation programme, and was now seeking donors to finance it, an official of the ministry told the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The programme which falls under the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) is estimated to cost 250 million/- and according to the official, it entailed identifying distributing agents, and the workshops to be used in servicing the machines.

There are 10,000 tractors in the country, of which 60 per cent are estimated to be grounded due to lack of components like engines, hydraulic systems and gearboxes.

Under the SAP, the ministry was directed to establish the number of tractors in the country and assess their needs as well as seek financiers and donors to supply the components.

According to the official, the

programme study was based on calculations of requirements of spare parts Tanzanian shillings and identifying personnel and facilities in the workshops that would service the tractors.

Distributing agents, agricultural parastatals, Kilimo workshops in various parts of the country, and regional integrated development projects workshops have so far been earmarked for the exercise, the sources said.

The programme which was initiated by the ministry before the introduction of SAP, would be implemented in phases, depending on the availability of money and is part of the ministry's effort to revamp agriculture. Its implementation however depends on external financiers.

One tractor can cultivate up to 300 acres per farming season, and given the number of tractors which are grounded, it is estimated that nearly two million acres of land under tractor cultivation were now lying idle.

CSO: 3400/521

NATIONAL FOOD STRATEGY PLAN READY TO BE SENT TO GOVERNMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] THE long-term national food strategy plan aimed at making the country self-sufficient in food production is now ready and the draft would now be submitted to the government.

This was reported in Tanga yesterday by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Ndugu David Masanja, when presenting a paper on implementation of the agricultural sector of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) to a seminar of senior government and parastatal officials.

The plan, which envisages a massive food output in the country, was prepared by experts from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

Ndugu Masanja said all regions would be incorporated in the implementation of the plan, depending on the various types of food crops grown in the regions.

He also said plans were underway to strengthen the ministry in an effort to plan and coordinate various agricultural activities.

The Principal Secretary also said the Ministry of Agriculture had completed a national agricultural policy which would provide guidelines and answers to the many problems facing the agricultural sector.

The policy was prepared by a select commission appointed by the Agriculture Ministry, Ndugu Masanja said.

On implementation of SAP in the agricultural sector, he called on all regions to compile statistics of both functioning and defective tractors and ploughs. This he said, would enable the ministry determine the exact requirements of tractors and ploughs in each region.

Another task of the ministry, Ndugu Masanja said, would be to pool all agricultural extension officers under one ministry to avoid the present duplication of work being done by the officers, some of whom were serving in the government and others in crop authorities.

CSO: 3400/521

MWANZA REGION TAKING STEPS TO SALVAGE COTTON CROP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Nestas Kageuka]

[Text] REHABILITATION of ginneries and efforts to secure gunny bags to pack cotton are some of the steps Mwanza Region is taking to salvage the crop, a bulk of which is stranded in village godowns.

A report presented to President Nyerere when he stopped here three days ago on his way to Bukoba said tractors were being deployed to haul cotton from areas which could not be reached by lorries.

The Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) had already dispatched a load of gunny bags expected to arrive here this week. A total of 20,000 gunny bags are needed to pack the cotton this season. The report prepared by the Regional Commissioner's Office here, says most of the ginneries were very old and worn out resulting in cotton pile-up there. This also resulted in pile-up of the crop in the village godowns.

The report also points out that poor roads had greatly contributed to slow movements of the crop from village godowns to ginneries, forcing RCA to stop buying the crop from the peasants.

Lack of tyres was also affecting transportation, as most vehicles were grounded.

According to the report, some 100,000 kilogrammes of cotton were still to be bought.

The region had already bought 44,499,349 kilogrammes of grade AR and BR cotton out of which 25,573,233 kilogrammes had been transported to ginneries. Village godowns were still holding 18,926,155 kilogrammes.

The ginneries have ginned 17,478,450 kilogrammes (32,670 bales) and they remained with 8,094,783 kilogrammes unginned.

A total of 31,200 bales of cotton out of 32,670 bales had already been transported to Dar es Salaam and the remaining 1,470 were on the way. The region expects to get 80,000 bales of cotton this year.

NEC MEMBERS TO TAKE ANNUAL INTENSIVE TRAINING AT IDEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Deo Mrusha]

[Excerpt]

MEMBERS of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) will undergo annual intensive one-month training at Party ideological colleges, the head of the Ideology, Political Education and Training, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru has said here.

He said the programme was endorsed by the Central Committee of the NEC which met at Chamwino in Dodoma last week.

Talking to Party and Government leaders, Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru said CCM leaders in regions and districts will undergo three-week courses in the same colleges annually.

He added that branch leaders would attend two-

week training courses every year, while ordinary members will be trained within their branches.

He said the purpose of the courses was to prepare Party cadres to spearhead the struggle to build a socialist society.

Endorsing the programme, the CC of the NEC said it was aimed at raising members' political consciousness and commitment to socialist construction.

The programme would include better skills in management of socialist reconstruction and national development.

The CC then directed the NEC Secretariat to prepare implementation procedures for the programme covering Party leaders at all levels.

CSO: 3400/521

MOROGORO COMMISSIONER SAYS PASTORALISTS SHOULD BE REPATRIATED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Zephania Ubwani]

[Text]

MOROGORO regional authorities are in touch with Arusha, Singida and Mbeya regions on the repatriation of thousands of pastoralist families from the three regions who recently settled in Morogoro Region.

The Morogoro Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Anna Abdallah, told *Shihata* in Dar es Salaam by telephone from Morogoro yesterday that the pastoralists should be repatriated to their areas of origin "because we have no facilities to accommodate them and their livestock".

She said since the pastoralists' movement into the area was not co-ordinated by the regions of origin and Morogoro Region, there were few veterinary facilities to match the increasing number of livestock in addition to the region's own 300,000 head of cattle.

According to the regional commissioner, the "newcomers", mostly from Usangu Valley in Mbeya, Arusha and Singida regions had settled in Malinyi, Itema and Biro areas in Ulanga District and others in Kilombero District, allegedly fleeing from drought

in their areas of origin.

Ndugu Abdallah said some of the immigrant pastoralists carried permits supposedly issued by the authorities in their areas of origin to settle in Morogoro Region.

"We are contacting these regions to establish how they issued such permits without consulting us on whether we have the facilities to absorb such large numbers of people and livestock", she said.

She ruled out drought in Arusha and Singida as being the main reason for the influx of herders into Morogoro Region. Some of them had simply run away from their villages, the Morogoro Regional Commissioner said.

Attempts to resettle the pastoralists in permanent villages in Morogoro Region had failed because the herders inhabited the bush areas and declined co-operation with the authorities, she said.

The Regional Commissioner said Morogoro was conducting a census on the number of new settlers, their cattle population and their location.

CSO: 3400/521

GOVERNMENT INCURRING LOSSES IN KIWIRA FOREST PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Deo Mrusha]

[Text]

THE government has been incurring losses running into millions of shillings over the last five years through destruction of trees in the Kiwira Forest Project in Mbeya Region.

The Project Manager, Ndugu T. Temu, told the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Ndugu Ali Mwinyi here at the weekend that immediate steps had to be taken to save the trees which had been falling for lack of care.

It is feared that 700 hectares of the 2,810 planted with trees in that project had been destroyed over the last five years for lack of pruning, the project manager said.

Ndugu Temu said 3m/- was required to run the project each year but only 400,000/- was being provided at present.

The project was launched in 1960 for the purpose of planting trees for construction works and furniture

making.

Temu said most trees in the project were ready for harvesting since 1977 but the felling of the trees had slackened in successive years.

The project contains about 900,000 cubic metres of trees, of which 700,000 cubic metres worth 49m/- were ready for harvesting.

Ndugu Temu told the minister that two private companies — the Kagera Estates Limited of Bukoba and the Griwal Limited of Dar es Salaam which had been felling trees in the forest for timber — had abandoned the exercise because of poor roads, shortage of diesel and spare shortage as well as mounting operational costs.

An official of the Tanzania Wood Industries Corporation (TWICO), Ndugu J. Tinkasimire, told the minister that TWICO was operating at a loss at Kiwira where it had five saw mills.

CSO: 3400/521

ATC REPORTEDLY PLANS SECURE FINANCIAL BASE IN 1983

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Excerpt]

AIR Tanzania Corporation (ATC) is planning a secure financial base next year, and intends to purchase its third Boeing 737, or a larger aircraft to consolidate its services, it has been announced. ATC General Manager Bakari Mwapachu did not give details on the purchase of the aircraft, but said "among the decisions to be undertaken in the forthcoming year, is the purchase of another Boeing 737 or a larger aircraft. A decision is being sought from the government, based on the economic evaluation study."

Addressing the ATC's master workers council in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Ndugu Mwapachu also announced an ambitious corporation's plan for the next year forecasting traffic revenue growth to the tune of 87.9 per cent over the estimated actual traffic revenue this year, whose revenue rose by 14 per cent.

Forty per cent of this growth will be due to the domestic fares and rates increased approved by the government last month. The remaining 47.9 per cent will result from planned increased revenue passenger kilometres and domestic revenue yield.

Unit cost in real terms has been reduced by 24 per cent compared to this year, and Ndugu Mwapachu promised that management will in-

tensify its efforts to reduce fuel costs; duty travel, agency commissions, aircraft maintenance and staff costs.

There will also be improved schedule reliability, on-time performance, better in-flight catering equipment, aircraft refurbishing and better food and drinks on board.

With a well conceived conservation programme, it is anticipated that the payload would be increased without increased capacity, Ndugu Mwapachu said, adding that both load factors and capacity utilisation are expected to increase, and route profitability analyses will be further studied.

Ndugu Mwapachu said the targets involved call for increased efforts and exertion of skills particularly on the corporation's commercial personnel, whose directorate must be more aggressive. Detailed marketing strategies to achieve these targets will have to be evolved, he said.

ATC's activities will continue to be re-structured, and the proposed ground handling company is now anticipated to come into operation during the second half of 1983.

The corporation will continue to strengthen the accounts department, and will continue its efforts to institute accounting and financial regulations, and applicability of a computer system shall be studied for early im-

plementation.

The Kilimanjaro maintenance hangar studies have revealed that it would be uneconomical to operate the base. It required considerable investment both in capital and operational nature, and the management was compiling a final report for board's decision before submission of the findings to the government.

Ndugu Mwapachu attributed this year's improved performance to discipline, dedication, team spirit, motivation, among staff, aircraft availability, an improved maintenance programme, better materials management, and close supervision. Scheduled delays and cancellations had also been reduced, he said.

CSO: 3400/521

KAUNDA DISCUSSES TAZARA, TAZAMA, OAU, HUMANISM

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 12 Dec 82 p 5

[Interview with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda with Mike Sikawa in Dar es Salaam last weekend]

[Excerpt]

THIS is an exclusive interview granted by Zambian President KENNETH KAUNDA to Staff Writer MIKE SIKAWA when the Zambian leader visited Dar es Salaam last weekend for talks with Mwalimu Nyerere on the development of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara). President Kaunda answers questions on a number of international issues, including the stalled negotiations on Namibia's independence, the Organisation of African Unity, the Great Uhuru Railway and other matters of mutual interest between Zambia and Tanzania.

Q:—In view of the stalled negotiations over the independence of Namibia, what are Zambia's and front-line states' position?

A:—The issue of Namibia is one over which Frontline States are very very clear indeed. Recently we had in some of our countries, an American leader visiting. We made our stand on this issue crystal clear. And this is that there can be no justifiable linkage between the presence of Cubans in Angola and the independence of Namibia. We see this as unjustifiable, uncalled for, wrong, and we condemn it.

Q:—The issue of Cuban troops withdrawal still lingers on Namibia independence. The Americans recently even 'promised' South African withdrawal from Angola if Cuba withdrew first. How do you see this situation?

A:—There is no linkage, no linkage at all. We don't accept it. The Namibian people must be independent without any linkage

to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Q:—You were recently quoted as saying the OAU charter should be amended. Which areas should be amended and why?

A:—This is an area which is going to be a subject of serious discussions at the third summit this year—hopefully in Addis Ababa. The areas which should be looked and examined, in my opinion, are those which make it difficult for the OAU to meet. No doubt our founding fathers did a very good job. But that was 20 years ago.

Today the forces of exploitation are more powerful in the sense that they know a little more about us than they did 20 years ago. It is such loopholes that make it impossible for us to meet and be effective...that will be looked at. I think it would be wrong, however, at this juncture to pinpoint which particular area....

Q:—Of the two parties from Chad, which one do you think

Should have represented that country at the summit?

A.—Zambia was one of the three countries that were commanding a neutral position, Tanzania being another, together with Tunisia. We want to maintain that level until we reach the summit. Our task is not to create gaps. Our task must be to build bridges. This can only be done if we assume the role that must be frank and straightforward that which would not create further problems.

Q.—A suggestion has been made that all summits be held at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa to avoid problems which have been coming up in the past... particularly with what the western press has been claiming about the so-called divisions of radical and moderate members among the OAU. How do you see this view?

A.—Well, if by moderate and radical they are referring to those who support liberation and those who don't, they are mistaken because as I said earlier, all OAU members support liberation. It is difficult, therefore, for me to answer that question on general terms because I don't know what one is moderate or radical about. Zambia has always supported that there would be less problems if we did as UN does.

UN has its headquarters in New York, we all go there whether we are in good terms with Americans or not. We are all there, Vietnam, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China, Soviet Union... and all other socialist countries go there. Not because they accept American policies. It is because the UN headquarters are there. And I think we should also agree that since we started on headquarters in Addis Ababa, we should go there. It would be easier and would not lead to confrontations.

Q.—The western press has been claiming that the US had 'succeeded' in blocking Col. Gaddafi from becoming the next OAU Chairman. How do you view that?

A.—I think probably the best way of looking at this is through the thinking of Comrade Gaddafi himself. When winding

up the affairs of the informal summit he made the point that twice within three months, African leaders went to Tripoli in very big numbers. Even when we have succeeded in what you may call regular summits, we did not have as many heads of state. I don't remember when we have had as many heads of state as they were in Tripoli — both in August and November.

To that extent, this was demonstration of the fact that African leaders realise that this organisation is a peoples' organisation. It doesn't belong to them, it belongs to the masses of the people they represent on the continent. I think Comrade Gaddafi was right when he said it was not a failure. This was only a chance to analyse the problems that have arisen ever since 20 years when the first summit met in Addis Ababa.

What is important now is not so much to say we have failed as to put things right after this analysis. So really I don't look at this as anybody's success or failure at all. It has just given us an opportunity to re-organise ourselves. We shall fail if we don't get hold of this opportunity and use it.

Q.—Tazara, a baby-child of yours, Mwalimu and the late Chinese leaders — Chairman Mao Tse Tung and Premier Chou En Lai — has been facing a number of problems even immediately after its birth. These include technical and financial problems — particularly lack of funds. How does Zambia view this situation. What steps are being taken to rescue it from collapse?

A.—Well, first we have to thank our Chinese comrades, the late Chairman Mao and the late Premier Chou and the present leadership for the support they gave us and continue to give us today in organising and re-organising Tazara. Every Zambian and Tanzanian must feel the way Mwalimu and I myself feel. We are grateful to the great Chinese people.

A railway of this size is not a child's picnic, and we are bound to face big problems. The best way to face these problems is the way Tanzania and Zambia are doing it — to meet, exchange views, make proposals...

I believe that the meetings we

'have been holding, first in Mbala, then Lusaka and now in Dar es Salaam, are going to be very useful, and sooner or later, we'll be able to get over most of these problems.

Q:—Could you underline some of the problems?

A:— Well you know them, you must have read in the press. Comrade Malecela did refer to some of them. We have problems in manpower, engines, lack of effective locomotive engines. Then, of course, we we have some major problems in the field of financing the project. By financing I am referring to hard cash. Both Zambia and Tanzania are hard hit by the world economic crisis. Everybody knows that those of us living in the Third World have to sell our produce to developed countries, whether you are thinking of minerals or agricultural products.

In Zambia we have copper, zinc, cobalt and you in Tanzania have coffee, sisal, tea and others. All these have to be exported to developed countries. And when they buy our commodities, they buy them at very much reduced prices... and so we are losing all the way. As a result of this, serious financial problems hit institutions like Tazara. But I believe that we can organise ourselves and overcome these problems.

Q:—Both Tazara and Tazama are facing transfer of funds problem; can you say these are best examples of co-operation in southern Africa?

A:—At political level we have succeeded in that we have organisations like the OAU, liberation movements and Frontline States. At economic level in this region we now have SADCC. This organisation is looking for a joint approach to fight poverty, ignorance etc... in our efforts — that is Tanzania and Zambia — we have established Tazara, Tazama, Zambia-Tanzania Road Services, we have built a good

tarmac highway and so on. What we should be doing is to co-ordinate our efforts to fight poverty.

.... Now, how do we co-operate when poor countries are poor? In the past I think we made one mistake — to see trade between two poor but loving sisterly republics through the spectacles of western capitalism. We have come to be made to believe that the only way in which we can do our trade through economic co-operation, is by Zambia buying from Tanzania, and vice-versa through the use of the dollar, sterling, yen, deustchmark... I think it is high time we started getting away from this.

Why do you want the dollar? Why do you want Special Drawing Rights? We want it for purchasing something we don't have. So is it beyond our imagination to evolve a method of trade that will make us get what we want without the use of the dollar? I think there is a word for it, it is called barter. I am sure that our ministers, and the two banks perhaps in SADCC as well (this is not exclusive, it is inclusive), should be able to get together and work out a way of doing trade this way.

There are many things we could buy from Tanzania, and if we continue to buy without the use of the dollar or any other currency, we could keep our brothers here, in Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zaire, Kenya, Uganda etc. in employment. And this can be done. All we need is to merely draw up lists of goods produced in all these SADCC and even Preferential Trade Area (PTA) countries.

The point I am making, comrade, is that we are now beginning to free ourselves economically by co-operating between ourselves. But we lack funds — money to use for trading between us. And going by the present arrangement we inherited from colonialists, we

can only do trade, even between sister republics as close as Zambia and Tanzania, by going through other people's currencies. I am not fighting against the dollar, the sterling or the deustchmark, I am only realising we are poor.

Q:—Zambia is known for its pursuance of a humanist society. I am sure a number of Tanzanians have not been able to understand. Some confuse it with ujamaa. Can you give us an enlightenment about this? What is its political and ideological direction?

A:—Well if they confuse it with ujamaa they are not very bad confusers, because the two are very similar. We are both building socialism. Now... what is humanism...? This is the philosophy which looks at man as being central in all that we think, say and do. In other words, the centrality of man in human family and activities, is key to what we are trying to do in re-organising our society. This means that when we look at the main areas of human endeavour — political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological, security and defence matters — man comes first.

All these are servants of man. We want man to control the power that is in all these areas — political power, economic power, social and cultural power, defence and security power, scientific and technological power — all these forms of power must be in the hands of mankind. That is the grass root power we are talking about.

Our first test, therefore, is to re-organise our society, to achieve these objectives; and we are doing so by following the socialist path. It is socialism leading to humanism.

At the point of independence we had a capitalist economy, now we are re-shaping it, leading to a socialist form of economy, and then from there we get to a more advanced stage — that is humanism.

BRIEFS

CASHEWNUT PLANT RESUMES OPERATIONS--A cashewnut processing plant, Tanita One has resumed operations after six months of dormancy, the General Manager of the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA), Ndugu Edgar Makota, has said. In a telephone interview from Mtwara, on Tuesday Ndugu Makota said TANITA I was one of CATA's five plants closed in June this year due to inadequate supply of cashewnuts. He said workers for the remaining four plants who had been sent on unpaid leave had all been notified, through Radio Tanzania, to report back to their respective places of work. He pointed out however, that given transport problems, it would take some time before all the workers were assembled for work to start. The plants are located at Likombe and Newala in Mtwara Region, Kibaha in Coast Region and Lindi. Each has an annual capacity to process 10,000 tonnes of cashewnuts. Ndugu Makota said the 50m/- which had been provided to the CATA for buying cashewnuts from the villages had already been distributed to buying centres, but added that the money would last for only two weeks. He said the authority was optimistic it would get more funds from the government soon. The manager explained that CATA had by November 20 this year bought 7,004 tonnes. During the same period last year, Ndugu Makota said CATA bought 7,230 tonnes of the crop. He said the buying season started on October 1 and will continue up to April next year. Ndugu Makota said this year's projection was 43,000 tonnes, almost similar to last year's 44,000 tonnes. [Attilio Tagalile] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Dec 82 p 1]

ATC BEGINS BOMBAY FLIGHTS--THE AIR Tanzania (ATC) inaugural flight from Bombay to Dar es Salaam arrived at dawn yesterday with 34 passengers including travel agents from India. The ATC Commercial Director, Ndugu Frank Makwair, said that the Japanese travel agents did not arrive in Bombay in time to catch the plane. He said that while in Dar es Salaam, the travel agents would meet ATC and other relevant officials. Ndugu Makwair said that ATC's yesterday flight from Dar es Salaam to Bombay was full. ATC uses Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 720b to Bombay and back under a special arrangement between the two airlines which was reached a few months ago. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Dec 82 p 1]

MARKETS HAMPER COLLIERY EXPANSION--LACK of markets for coal from the Ilima colliery in Kyela district, Mbeya Region is said to be hampering expansion of the colliery. According to a Shihata despatch, the Project Manager, Ndugu E. Masako told the Minister for Natural Resource and Tourism Ndugu Ally Mwinyi

that the colliery was presently producing at half its capacity due to lack of markets. He said only 500 tonnes of coal instead of 1,000 tonnes were mined monthly. However, Ndugu Masako said production would increase to full capacity on the completion of the construction of the Mbeya cement factory. The Mbeya cement factory is expected to utilise 3,000 tonnes of coal every month. As this would be beyond the production capacity of the Ilima colliery, the factory will have to get supplements from the Songwe-Kiwira mines. The Songwe-Kiwira project located in the vicinity of Ilima is financed by interest free loan from the Peoples republic of China and is expected to be completed in 1988. According to Chinese experts, the twelve square kilometer Songwe-Kiwira coal mine project, has 50 million tonnes of coal reserves. With availability of equipment, the mine's potential production capacity of 150,000 tonnes of coal every month could be achieved. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Dec 82 p 3]

ZIANA, SHIHATA COOPERATION AGREEMENT--THE Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (ZIANA) and the Tanzania News Agency (SHIHATA), have signed a news exchange cooperation agreement to covering social, economic and political events in the two countries. According to SHIHATA Director Nkwabi Ng'wanakilala, the agreement, signed at the weekend, also covers exchange of personnel and training facilities, in the form of study tours and attachments of up to three months. Ndugu Ng'wanakilala also said that both parties agreed to hold regular consultative meetings to review progress made in implementing the agreement and to make any necessary adjustments. Commenting on the agreement, the ZIANA Executive Secretary, Ndugu Ekim Marere, said it was an important step towards strengthening cooperation between the two countries. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Dec 82 p 1]

TPDF MILITARY EXERCISES--A detachment of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) in Zanzibar conducted routine military exercises on Saturday and early Sunday, the Minister for Defence and National Service, Lieutenant General Colonel Abdallah Twalipo told the Daily News yesterday. Commenting on reports on the exercise, Lt. General Twalipo said that it involved the navy and infantry in an event held yearly. He refuted reports describing the exercises as "a show of force" in the Isles. Early flights from Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar were postponed until about 10 a.m. because the Zanzibar airport was closed, a normal practice when such exercises are in progress, the Minister explained. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Dec 82 p 1]

PRC FARM IMPLEMENTS ARRIVE--MORE than 600,000 farm implements valued at 34 million/- ordered from the People's Republic of China arrived at the port of Dar es Salaam yesterday morning and are to be distributed next week. This was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI) General Manager, Ndugu H.N. Kida, when briefing the CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa during a visit to the factory. Ndugu Kida said the offloading of the implements started immediately, and that arrangements were being made to contact regional leaders to mobilise transport to collect the hoes, axes and matchets. He told the Secretary-General that before December 20, UFI will receive 75,000 hoes from United Kingdom and 50,000 hoes from Brazil. He added that before March next year 250,000 hoes valued at over 7 million/- will be received from the two countries. "The consignments were negotiated last

February under a suppliers credit, so we shall start paying them after a year," the General Manager stated. [Daniel Mshana] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Dec 82 p 3]

ISANSA VILLAGE SOCIALIST EXAMPLE--ISANSA Ujamaa Village in Mbeya region has been described as the perfect example of socialist construction in the country. The description was given by the former Mbeya Regional Party Secretary Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru at a short farewell ceremony at Isansa. Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru said that anybody who still doubted the construction of socialism in Tanzania should go and witness the Isansa example. Opponents of socialism continue to spread false reports about ujamaa bringing poverty, but Isansa has ascertained that ujamaa takes good care for everybody, he said. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Dec 82 p 3]

TAFICO VESSELS REPAIR--A Finnish marine consultant is in the country to assist in short-term repairs of the four grounded vessels of the Tanzania Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO), it has been learnt. Erkki Niskanen arrived in the country last week and started working on the vessels on Monday. The work is scheduled to be completed by the end of February, according to a source. The vessels are to be drydocked, cleaned and re-painted as preliminary steps to avoid further deterioration. Full rehabilitation of the vessels will however depend on the next annual consultations between the governments of Tanzania and Finland scheduled for next month. The vessels, MFV Hongwe and Lengo had ran aground in the sea two times. They will now be dry-docked for preservation and further repairs. MFV Maendeleo and Jitihada also need extensive repairs because of the current poor condition of the engines. The vessels, worth 23.5 million/- were imported from Finland in 1978, and have faced a number of problems including lack of proper maintenance and adequate training for personnel to man the ships, especially in the technical section. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/521

UPPER VOLTA

COMMENT ON DISCONTENT, TRANSFERS

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 17-19 Dec 82 pp 10-11

[Article by Passek Taale in the column "Passek Taale's Comments"]

[Excerpts] Dear Wambi,

Since the accession of the CSP [People's Salvation Council] on 7 November 1982, in one way or another you have reported on the turn of events and reported how the people reacted to the event: the discontent of some, joy of others, concern here, skepticism there, not to mention hope and indifference. People of moderate means, high school and college students express these mixed, unexpected feelings loudly and clearly.

What about the others? You know them. They call themselves intellectuals or technocrats. Some of them at least do not have the courage of their convictions. They are clever and calculating.

What could be easier than sitting in a corner of a drawing room or being part of an "underground" group, making knowledgeable, highfalutin analyses in a pompous manner? No one is any wiser for it. Moreover, your nephew Guietba who works for L'OBSERVATEUR told me he receives a lot of mail frequently containing harsh criticism but also good suggestions.

What is curious is that all these letters not only lack a return address but all end in the same way: "For personal and security reasons, I prefer to remain anonymous." Yet they say they are communists.

Thus, people are leaving the Upper Voltan Dartagnan to play Saint-Just by charging ahead with armor on. Who is crazy?

In conclusion, I would like you to know, dear cousin, that five former CMRPN [Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress] officials were transferred to Bobo-Dioulasso 3 days ago--a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, two majors and a captain. If I am able, I will send you their full names in my next letter. So goes life. Till we meet again.

Your cousin.

UPPER VOLTA

INTERVIEW WITH OUEDRAOGO ON YAMOUSSOUKRO SUMMIT

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 23 Dec 82 pp 6-7

[Interview with Dr Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, head of state, on his return from Yamoussoukro Summit by L'OBSERVATEUR, date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, you are back from Yamoussoukro where you took part in four summits--the CEAO, ANAD [Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement], UMOA [West African Monetary Union] and the OCAM [African and Mauritian Common Organization] summits. What can you tell us about these summits?

[Answer] These summits went well. To give you some background, I would like to point out that the spirit guiding the various summits at Yamoussoukro, through all these conferences was one of solidarity, cooperation in the subregion in unity and cohesion.

[Question] Mr President, the international press says that Upper Volta blocked Mali's entry into the UMOA and Guy Penne, adviser to the French president, even spoke of an Upper Voltan veto. What did happen?

[Answer] Before answering this question, I am going to give a general overview:

We are pleased with the ever-growing credibility of the CEAO. Thus, we gave instructions to continue the expansion of trade and the implementation of community projects.

On the subject of ANAD, we noted simply that there can be no economic development without peace, cohesion and union. Thus, we reaffirmed our solidarity and our determination to maintain peace in the subregion. From this comes the political will to achieve the objectives of this agreement effectively.

We were pleased that the UMOA has shown its solidarity through the basic principles of solidarity, cohesion and discipline; this has enabled

us to withstand the repeated blows of the great economic crisis experienced all over the world at present. We have defined a joint, global strategy for the future based on the following priority activities:

Development of agriculture;

Mining all energy resources through the WADB [West African Development Bank], its financing instrument;

Continuation and extension of austerity measures;

Harmonization of the national development policies for increased integration of the member nations.

Let me tell you this about the problem of Mali and the so-called Upper Voltan veto--the admission of a new state into the UMOA is a decision of the conference of heads of state. This decision must, of course, be unanimous. The problem of Mali's admission was not considered at the summit because of the discussions by the heads of state.

Naturally in this matter our country played an active role in the process which kept this off the agenda of the conference of heads of state of the union. Thus, as you see, there was no Upper Voltan veto; it is obvious: there was a consensus and the matter was not discussed. I think the point has been made on this matter.

[Question] On his arrival yesterday in Dakar, the Senegalese head of state said that initiative and studies were being made to admit Mali to the UMOA as soon as possible. At what stage are these efforts and what role is Upper Volta playing in making these studies?

[Answer] You know that there is a certain initiative to resolve this conflict (a border dispute between Mali and Upper Volta) and at present this resolution concerns us.

[Question] Since it seems that the member states of ANAD reject the idea of a joint force, how can there be assistance in defense matters in such a context?

[Answer] What you have said is not exact; we reached a consensus on this matter.

[Question] The OCAM is an organization which is shrinking like leather and logically this poorly functioning organization should be dissolved; nevertheless, the heads of state decided to maintain it under these conditions.

[Answer] We felt that the services provided by this organization were considerable, especially in the area of specialized institutions such as Air Afrique, the Pan African Telecommunications Union and other research institutions. Therefore, the heads of state decided to maintain the OCAM. However, they felt that it was indispensable to restructure the system to make it more functional and efficient. A committee of experts from all member nations is scheduled to study this matter next year. Its conclusions and recommendations will be submitted to the 12th summit of heads of state which will be held in Cotonou in 1983. The heads of state unanimously elected President Mathieu Kerekou president of this organization until the Cotonou summit.

[Question] Mr President, this was the first time that you as head of state met your African counterparts so it was an important meeting for you. How do you assess this first political contact?

[Answer] I am pleased I could make this necessary contact under the present conditions especially because I had the opportunity to meet nine heads of state. I learned a great deal and I came into contact with the demands of this office; my impressions are generally favorable to the extent that we met with understanding and particularly because we could learn from the advice and experience of various individuals.

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UPPER VOLTA

REPORT ON CRISIS IN ISLAMIC COMMUNITY

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 17 Dec 82 pp 9-14

[Article by Luc Adolphe Tiao: "The Hidden Side of a Crisis"]

[Text] After 20 years of legal existence, the Moslem Community of Upper Volta is experiencing its worst crisis. We reached the following conclusion after several meetings for hours on end with about 15 officials and ordinary believers: the crisis seriously threatens the cohesion of the most powerful religious association in our country. According to some indications, it has almost 3 million members.

Many religious leaders and believers from all factions are responsible for this problem. Since each individual is looking after his own interests, it is hard to achieve understanding. According to El Hadj Oumarou Kanazoe, outgoing president of the executive board of the Moslem Community, "the incidents arise because the Moslems and the leaders of our community no longer respect religion." Whatever the contradictions present, everyone acknowledges the need for a peaceful solution as soon as possible.

The crisis which smoldered for several years erupted openly during the last congress of the community from 15 to 18 April 1982 in Ouagadougou.

The atmosphere heated up on the first day of the proceedings. There were two opposing camps. On one side, there were the imams and marabouts of the city of Ouagadougou. On the other side were the young Turks of the board such as El Hadj Salif Compaore, Amadou Pitroipa and Sasse-Naba Ouedraogo.

To help understand the evolution of events, let us call this latter camp the G-3 (group of three).

Events became complicated on the second day. The list of the new board to replace the previous one was submitted to the members of the congress, in disregard of the agenda. Immediately, the imams protested. They accused the G-3 and their friends of attempting a take-over, ignoring the community's statutes. At that point, they refused to take their seats.

According to El Hadj Salif Compaore, president of the departmental executive board of the center and general commissioner for property matters of the Moslem Community, this board had the approval of El Hadj Oumarou Kanazoe. The latter reportedly told them: "Add 100, 200, 300 people to the old board if that will safeguard the unity of our association. My shoulders are strong enough to carry you."

It is hinted in the G-3 entourage that El Hadj Kanazoe made these remarks in the presence of the great imam of Bobo-Dioulasso, El Hadj Dramane Sanon and El Hadj Yacouba Ouedraogo of Ouahigouya.

Flat Denial

El Hadj Kanazoe himself rejects this statement. "When I was told that a board was being set up in my name, I immediately went to the House of the People (site of the congress), to deny any responsibility in this matter," he told us. "I never gave my approval for making a list for a board. I resigned 9 months before this congress for business reasons but also because of the endless, futile quarrels," he added.

El Hadj Sidiki Ouedraogo, vice president for the community's Islamic affairs, in turn accuses the great imam of the capital, El Hadj Abdoul Salam Kiemtore of inventing this board from nothing with the G-3's complicity. Also using Kanazoe as a defense, Dr Balla Traore, first vice president of the executive board, states that he spent most of his time with the latter. "I do not know when he agreed to be part of a board," he said.

Nevertheless, the board in dispute was the one made known to the press and published in the final report of the general assembly. This board in fact retained all previous members and their duties and added some new members. Yet the formation of this board precipitated the end of this congress. That same evening, El Hadj Kanazoe invited all members of the congress to his house to get their requisitions before returning to their homes. In the following weeks, there was a series of resignations: in turn, El Hadj Kanazoe, his majesty the late Mogho-Naba Kugri, Dr Balla Traore and General Treasurer Saydou Traore left this board.

Ship Without a Captain

On 6 May 1982, 12 imams of Ouagadougou sent a letter to the minister of the interior and security stating, "We do not recognize this board as the result of the work of the general assembly." However, backstage, an attempt was made to bridge the gap. A committee of 12 people was formed to get the community out of its quagmire. There, too, people left embittered. Some called for the board's suspension as a prerequisite to any reconciliation. Others opposed this. The problems got worse every month. Pitched battles were barely avoided. The Friday wazzou on the radio were suspended. Appeals for reconciliation increased. Nothing could be done. Like a ship without a captain, the Moslem community is sinking while millions of believers look on helplessly.

If we look a little, we see that the failure of the last congress is the result of the leaders' inability to rid the community of the evils engendered by money, playing politics, fanaticism and unsuitable structures.

Money-Hungry Community

Curiously enough, the great Moslem community is money hungry. Since money encourages corruption, people at various levels are involved in financial scandals. El Hadj Salif Compaore, who is doing battle on this matter, places the first embezzlements during the term of his uncle, El Hadj Amadou Louis Ouedraogo, community president from 1973 to 1977.

Libya granted 15 million francs to the community to complete the renovation of the great mosque of Ouagadougou. Without consulting the board, he gave the entire sum to El Hadj Issouf Kabore to do the work. Salif Compaore continued: "The Libyans came to check on the progress of the work 6 months later. Nothing had been done. At that moment, the board was informed of the Libyan grant."

The board denounced this "fraudulent arrangement" and called for public bidding. Amadou Ouedraogo refused to reverse his decision. Several board members threatened to stone regularly any worker who touched the mosque. The call for bids brought an estimate of 15 million francs. Then El Hadj Ouedraogo begged the board to award the contract to Mr Kabore. The latter had already spent 7 million francs. Mr Issouf Kabore promised to reply 4 million and make up the remainder for the project. "We accepted to prevent the worst," he concluded.

The accession of El Hadj Kanazoe in 1977 as head of the executive board in no way diminished the greed for money. The project to build a headquarters for the community, estimated at 300 million, aroused greed.

The G-3 think that the group of imams and marabouts under the influence of El Hadj Sidiki Ouedraogo wanted to assume the leadership of the community to profit from the kickbacks from the construction of the headquarters.

El Hadj Amadou Pitroipa, without mincing his words, blames Dr Balla Traore in particular for poor management of the first Arab grants for the headquarters. "Of the 53 million, he hints that only 17 million are left in the fund. What happened to the 36 million?" he wondered. According to Pitroipa, this is the reason Dr Balla obstructed the convocation of the congress and falsified the fund's books.

Dr Balla Traore strenuously denies taking one cent from the fund. On the contrary, he states that he spent more than 600,000 francs of his own money for the community's operations. Still smiling, he went on, "We obtained some 42 million francs from our Arab friends. Despite of ourselves, we bought the land for the community's headquarters from the brother of the very Salif Compaore because the land patrimony granted us this plot. Try to understand that. Next, I justified the other expenses with a bookkeeping expert. The conclusions have been given to all board members."

In short, this matter remains very confused. The figures mentioned by the two sides are contradictory. No one could give us objectively verifiable information. El Hadj Boly Bery Sidi, secretary general of the Moslem Community, was astonished that Dr Balla Traore was signing checks in the community's name when legally he was not entitled to do it. "Since Balla resigned from the board, he no longer has the right to keep community checkbooks and act in the latter's name," he said.

Whitewash Thieves

Dr Balla Traore gave another clarification: "I was obliged to sign the checks so that the Koranic teachers could be paid. Indeed, I resigned my office, but I must continue to expedite current business until my replacement is named. You see, people are seeking at any cost to slander honest men and whitewash thieves," he said indignantly. Moreover, he informed us that El Hadj Amadou Pitroipa cashed on his account a check for 3 million sent by a prominent Arab who stayed in Upper Volta. "Personally, I believe that the check was destined for the Moslem youth of Upper Volta. Mr Pitroipa did not consider it so. He even made a loan of 500,000 francs to the Moslem youth," concluded Dr Balla Traore.

"No, that is not the way it happened," replied El Hadj Pitroipa. The Arab personality involved stayed at my house for more than 6 months.

When he left, he asked me to tell him what I needed. This was to show his gratitude for the services I rendered to him. I told him that I lodged him in Allah's name. The only thing he could do was to help the Moslem youth. When he returned to his country, he sent a check for more than 3 million in my name. On Dr Balla's initiative, I opened an account at the BIV [International Bank of the Volta] in the name of the Moslem youth of Ouagadougou. This money will be used for several expenses of the community," he said.

All these monetary manipulations by the board worry many Moslems. One member of the cultural committee wondered if the Arab countries will continue to have confidence in the community. El Hadj Kanazoe himself deplored this poor management. Consequently, he believes that the Moslems of Upper Volta must make a minimum sacrifice to ensure the financing of their projects.

Without a doubt, the matter of money divides the Moslems. Yet is this problem sufficient to enflame the entire community?

Many believe that the controversy surrounding the community's money is quite simply poisoned by "political machinations."

Money and Politics

Indeed, the Moslem Community does not seem to rise above the errors of political regimes. All sides unanimously recognize that the political inclinations of both sides are the basic cause of the crisis.

The imams of Ouagadougou openly accused the G-3 of wanting to "use the Moslem Community to satisfy their political ambitions." For this reason they refuse to follow it into its abyss. The imam of Gounghin, El Hadj Saidou Tapsoba blamed the great imam who allowed himself to "be dragged in this mud" by the G-3. El Hadj Kanazoe, without naming anyone, noted that political considerations seem to take precedence over piety.

On their side, the G-3 feel that the imams' accusation is based on their "hypocrisy about removing parasites of all kinds from the community." This is an evasion said El Hadj Sasse-Naba Ouedraogo. "When someone wants to get rid of his dog, he says he has rabies," he said. "We do not engage in politics. Our only concern is to spread our religion and protect it from various deviations or desecrations," he added.

El Hadj Amadou Pitroipa has not forgotten the some 40 days he spent in prison with his two companions following the 25 November 1980 coup d'etat. "I never engaged in politics because it does not

interest me." El Hadj Pitroipa still believes that the imams played a major role in this matter. He says he has a "letter of lies and denigration" which El Hadj Sidiki Ouedraogo sent the minister of the interior to slander him.

El Hadj Compaore admits that the imams and marabouts have blessed politicians and political parties. Over the years they have strayed from the virtues imposed by Koranic law. "Most have more than five wives, which is against our religion, because it is written in the Koran that any man taking a fifth wife is acting as if he married his mother. That is why the great imam has removed himself from them," noted El Hadj Compaore.

Right away, we are in the midst of another aspect of the crisis, public criticism and settling of scores. Indeed, we cannot underestimate this state of mind which prevails in the Moslem Community.

According to El Hadj Lancina Traore, vice president for pilgrimages, the spirit of tolerance does not prevail in the Moslem Community. "I myself have been abused and accused of every evil imaginable. The wazzou became the chance to say that so-and-so would go to hell because he did not obey some rule. No, no one may say it," he told us.

Following these public criticisms the authorities decided to suspend the wazzou on the radio. "We supported this measure because no one must use the radio to slander others," said El Hadj Sidiki Ouedraogo.

For months, the faithful no longer have the right to their wazzou. The imams acknowledge that no one insults his neighbors in the other languages, Dioula and Peulh. Unfortunately, the faults of preachers speaking Moore led to the same treatment.

Excessive Fanaticism

Some feel that the fanaticism of several leaders threatens the community's cohesion. Each faction has its forces on the board. "Armed conflict is almost imminent," one of them confided to us.

The imams say the G-3 and their friends are the troublemakers. They therefore demand their expulsion from the board. "The leadership of the community must revert to the religious leaders because they know the Koran well. The intellectuals must be content handling administrative matters," concluded El Hadj Saidou Tapsoba, imam of Gounghin.

"I cannot read Arabic. Yet I have the Koran in French which I understand very well because I studied it. I defy anyone to say the

contrary to me. The imams no longer know what they read in the Koran," thinks El Hadj Lacina Traore.

We hear the same thing from the G-3. El Hadj Salif Compaore states that the imams and marabouts want to lead them down a slippery slope. "The community is not a party but an association of all Moslem believers. Each must take up the task which suits him; our structure is more administrative and cultural than strictly Islamic," he believes.

El Hadj Compaore says that on several occasions, the imams "blinded by their fanaticism" have laid traps. El Hadj Kanazoe himself admits that there are all types of fanatics in the community. "On several occasions, they tried to represent me as an opponent of the Christians. Some complain bitterly when I help with a temple or a chapel," he told us.

El Hadj Kanazoe feels that "the threat of an interdenominational Moslem conflict is real. My brothers of the community bear a grudge against the faithful of other Moslem denominations such as the Wahabites and the Tidianes. I succeeded on several occasions in appeasing them, otherwise blood would flow," continued Kanazoe. "I have always preached understanding among religions because we all adore the same God. If this spirit reigns among the Moslems and the others, we will avoid armed conflicts," he concluded.

In addition to these troubles about money, politics, personalities and religion, the Moslem Community drags along a very weighty apparatus. The structure is not functional. For this reason, the smallest difficulty impedes it. If we look at the list of the various community leaders, the basic criterion for their selection seems to be material affluence or religious notoriety. "Not everyone is like Kanazoe," Dr Balla told us. "He gives without counting and never uses his money to exert pressure on the faithful of the community. This is certainly not the case of some leaders."

Weighty Apparatus

Indeed, El Hadj Kanazoe pays for many of the community's expenses. According to Sasse-Naba Ouedraogo, El Hadj Kanazoe pays for all operating expenses of the Ouagadougou mosques. He pays the water, electricity and telephone bills of the community. El Hadj Kanazoe is also mentioned in connection with the construction of several mosques such as the Ouagadougou and especially the Yako mosque, his birthplace.

We understand why in this dispute both sides want him on their side. Everyone speaks well of him. That is not El Hadj Kanazoe's concern.

He states clearly: "I am loved because of my situation and not because of God, otherwise the community would not be in this state today. I have tried in vain to reconcile them. Each time I intervene, they promise not to begin again. Yet as soon as I turn my back, they insult each other again. Under these conditions, I prefer to leave. Yet I will always remain a member of this community. I will always give it my help."

What must be done to get out of the impasse? We are facing a real Chinese puzzle. Some have tried at several levels to reconcile the community. On 5 November 1982, the former minister of the interior and security met with the community board and asked it to convene, within a month at the latest, an extraordinary congress to end this conflict.

By allowing the situation to continue to deteriorate, the Moslems will one day be unable to gather under the same roof. This is why we must act as quickly as possible. The ban on the wazzou broadcasts must be lifted. Millions of Moslem believers who had nothing to do with this crisis are being penalized.

Some quite simply propose removing the principal protagonists from the board. The situation seems unworkable in the present context. Each individual has his supporters behind him. An arbitrary suspension of this type would uncontestedly split the community.

In the light of this investigation, one proposal can be considered to solve the crisis. The national council (the second highest decision-making body after the general assembly) and the executive board must meet as soon as possible. They will set up a temporary board or a technical committee of some 15 members. As the current board is paralyzed, this organization can take its place in expediting urgent matters, then revise the statutes and call an extraordinary congress in 1983 to give a new orientation to the Moslem Community and set up an elected board. Without any doubt, this must be done with the goodwill of all.

The current statutes, contravened several times, are outdated. The executive boards have rarely been elected. They have always been designated. This practice can only lead to discrimination in appointing board members.

Next, structures must be decentralized more to allow local councils to play a larger role. Because of the current structure, when a problem arises among the Moslems of Ouagadougou, it has repercussions on all the faithful of the country.

That is the origin of the entire crisis. Because of the faults of some individuals, the inherent problems of an organization, the entire Moslem Community of Upper Volta is sitting on a powder keg today.

The Man Who Brings Scandal

There is a marabout at the heart of this matter: El Hadj Sidiki Ouedraogo. He always brings scandal. Suspended three times from the community in 1975, 1978 and 1981, he always drags dirty deeds behind him. His closest associates admit it, too.

As someone told us, "Sidiki is like a sea serpent. If you strike him, cut off his head or else he will rise up." In reality, as Dr Balla Traore said, "In spite of his faults, he is a necessary evil." We have in fact verified this. Erudite, he makes an impression by his eloquence. For a long time he was considered the best Moslem preacher in Upper Volta--until the day when El Hadj Yacouba Ouedraogo from Ouahigouya arrived. The latter influenced the great imam of Ouagadougou who made him his favored protege. El Hadj Sidiki has not forgiven the great imam for relegating him to the background.

The split between the great imam and El Hadj Sidiki also had another cause. The great imam never forgave the latter's embezzlement of the sum of 165,000 francs collected by the imams and marabouts of Ouagadougou to help the family of the late sheik of Tikare.

Following this incident, on Dr Balla Traore's recommendation, the board of the community suspended El Hadj Sidiki Ouedraogo in May 1981, the secretary general explained to us.

The conditions surrounding the publication of this suspension, however, remain in dispute. Some accuse Dr Balla Traore of giving El Hadj Guebre a text to read about this suspension over the radio. In this communication, El Hadj Guebre publicized the private life of Sidiki Ouedraogo by accusing him, among other things, "of adultery with his disciple's wife" and signed the communique in El Hadj Kanazoe's name.

Dr Balla denies responsibility in this matter. He admits giving El Hadj Pitroipa the text about Sidiki's suspension. However, he did not authorize anyone to read "this scandalous, unsavory speech which is an insult to all Moslem believers of Upper Volta."

Still following Kanazoe's instructions, El Hadj Guebre made a retraction the following week over the radio. A few months later, during Ramadan, the board decided to pardon El Hadj Sidiki and lift the suspension against him.

Unperturbed, the man told us: "It is cowardice to use religion to harm others. I have always said to anyone who will listen to me that justice is there to punish the guilty. If I have made mistakes, let them indict me so I can speak out. I am a founder of the Moslem Community. I have been preaching on the radio since 1959. I know and love what I do. I will never allow myself to be mistreated by individuals without any Koranic education. They are on the board but that is not their place."

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CSO: 3419/367

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

NEW APPOINTMENTS--Dr Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, head of state and major in the armed forces, who took part in the CEAO, ANAD [Non-Aggression and Defense-Aid Agreement], UMOA [West African Monetary Union] and the OCAM [African and Mauritanian Common Organization] summits at Yamoussoukro in the Ivory Coast, signed decrees on 10 and 14 December 1982 respectively naming Col Mamadou Djerma, formerly secretary general of the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans' Affairs, commander of the First Infantry Commando Brigade. Article two of the same decree appointed Lt Col Nena Traore, formerly commander of the Second RIC [Infantry Commando Regiment] deputy commander of the First Infantry Commando Brigade. The decree signed on 16 December 1982 confirmed Mr Emmanuel Kyelem as director general of the national police. Col Marcel Yaoua Tamini, who held this post, was named deputy chief of staff of the Upper Volta Armed Forces last week. [Text] [Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 22 Dec 82 p 12] 9479

CSO: 3419/368

OIL COMPANIES CRITICIZED FOR FUEL SHORTAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Dec 82 p 11

[Text]

HARARE — Zimbabwe's major daily newspaper, The Herald, in an editorial yesterday accused international oil companies supplying the local market of "playing politics".

With the country already in the grip of its most serious fuel shortage, the editorial said "Unless they (the companies) are nationalised, shortage of fuel is bound to become a common feature in the future."

The Herald, which is controlled by the Government-appointed Mass Media Trust, said that Shell and BP and other companies, "did everything to see that the regime of Ian Smith got all the fuel it needed for the war."

"The fact that they were oiling Smith's war machinery means that they were in favour of that repressive regime. They had enthusiasm to help a rebel regime to succeed and for 15 years they propped up a regime that had been condemned

by the rest of the world.

"That enthusiasm is no longer here today," it said.

Referring to criticism by a director of Lonrho, Mr Herbert Munangatire, of Zimbabwe's Ministry of Industry and Energy Development for not making full use of the Lonrho-owned oil pipeline from Beira to Mutare, the newspaper said the criticism should be directed at the oil companies, who had been "caught napping by the ~~South~~ African-backed MNR" (Mozambique resistance movement).

The editorial continued: "They knew all along the possibility of the storage tanks being blown up.

"In fact, they had advance warning that such a thing was likely to happen.

"Can the oil companies explain why it was possible for them to supply all the needed fuel to Rhodesia and why it is not possible to get this fuel to Zimbabwe?"

The newspaper said the

oil companies had also "taken the country for a ride" by opposing the re-opening of the Feruka Refinery because it was uneconomic.

"By blocking Feruka they were able to place this country at the mercy of South Africa," the editorial said.

"We have said it before and we would like to repeat it here, just for the record, that oil companies in this country are playing politics and that unless they are nationalised, shortage of fuel is bound to become a common feature in future."

The Herald also said that Lonrho's own insistence on being paid a "higher and exploitative" tariff had delayed the opening of the pipeline.

"In all fairness, the blame for the current shortages goes to the oil companies for not doing what they were doing during UDI days. If they had the capacity and the means of bringing all the needed fuel for Ian Smith, surely they can now do that for Comrade Mugabe," the editorial said. — Sapa.

DETAILS ON RICE IMPORT CONTROLS GIVEN

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] ERRATIC supplies of rice and the resultant shortages prompted the Government to drop Malawian rice from the list of items covered by the Open General Import Licence.

But this did not mean--as some recent reports have suggested--that rice from Malawi, Zimbabwe's traditional supplier, had been banned.

Clarifying his ministry's recent statement on the rice imports, the Secretary for Trade and Commerce, Mr Rodney Saich, said rice was now a controlled item that would in future be bought by the Grain Marketing Board from the cheapest source.

Mr Saich explained that, for many years, no foreign exchange had been allocated for rice imports as all rice had come from Malawi under Open General Import Licence.

"Early this year supplies from Malawi become very erratic and as a consequence we suffered intermittent shortages," he said.

After representations by the ministry and importers to the Malawi Agricultural Marketing Authority, it became clear that Malawi was no longer in a position to meet all Zimbabwe's rice needs and alternative sources had to be found.

"So the Government decided to import rice through the grain Marketing Board and go out to tender to determine the source. This was done and, as a result, an order was placed with Korea and some of that rice has already arrived," said Mr Saich.

This decision meant that rice had to be placed under import control and removed from Open General Import Licence.

Mr Saich pointed out that if this had not been done and Malawi started supplying Zimbabwe importers with unlimited supplies of rice again, there would then be a surplus because of the rice that had been imported from other sources. This would be an "inexcusable waste of foreign exchange."

The new policy left the way open for Zimbabwe to buy Malawian rice again.

Mr Saich said there had been no reaction from Malawi about the decision, but "this is not surprising; they had already told us they did not have enough rice to supply us anyway". He did not know why Malawi had not been able to meet Zimbabwe's needs this year.

--Mr Saich said the International Coffee Council last week confirmed that Zimbabwe had been granted the balance of its new increased export quota.

Zimbabwe had asked for a higher, 94 000-bag quota at the ICC meeting in London in September.

Of this, 78 000 bags had been granted in October and the balance of 16 000 bags was held back until the moving average composite coffee price reached 132 US cents per lb on the international commodity markets. This price was reached last Monday.

The full new quota is expected to earn Zimbabwe \$12 million in foreign exchange and will give the country, one of the world's smallest coffee producers, a sounder base for future negotiations on export quotas.

CSO: 3400/499

RECESSION SEEN CAUSING MOST DIFFICULT YEAR FOR ECONOMY

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

NEXT year could be the most difficult for the Zimbabwe economy since 1976/77, says the latest Business Opinion Survey.

Conducted by the Department of Business Studies at the University of Zimbabwe the survey points to a further decline in business confidence since June 1982.

Nearly 77 percent of the firms which took part are less optimistic than six months ago.

Those describing themselves as more optimistic have slumped to less than 5 percent from almost 40 percent when the first survey was carried out a year after Independence.

The report says it is highly likely that the growth rate of the economy will slip again in 1983, "to the point where there could be a fall in real Gross National Product" (GNP).

Much will depend though on the state of the world economy and the domestic agricultural season, which has not started well.

Investment intentions have declined and it is evident that the ambitious private sector investment target in the Three-Year Transitional Development Plan will not be met.

Those planning to invest in capital developments have dropped from 57 percent in December last year to 40 percent

now. But this decline is less steep than might have been expected considering that 70 percent of the sample is operating below capacity — a year ago this ratio was 41 percent.

This suggests that a significant number of industrialists are looking beyond the current downturn in the economy towards a longer-run upswing once the world economy turns the corner.

The survey says inflation will remain high and profitability will continue to be squeezed because of price controls.

If the survey's findings are accurate then the slow growth in employment will worsen into falling industrial employment by early 1983.

The survey was conducted before the devaluation announcement, but in June it noted that the export sector was clearly in need of a boost.

This has been given in the form of export incentives and the devaluation.

The direct relationship between import quotas and industrial output was the reason the economy was facing a significant drop in manufacturing.

Manufacturing expanded in the first quarter of 1982 but fell some 5 percent in the third quarter, and the forecast is that production will be as much as 5-10 percent below this year's levels in the first half of 1983.

Factors Affecting Production
What factors are currently affecting production adversely?

	1982	June	Dec.	1981	April
Domestic demand	51.8	46	43.4	61	
Export demand	30.4	22.5	11.5	29	
Executive staff	8.9	11.7	4.2	9	
Manual labour	8.9	18.9	16.7	4.5	
Skilled labour	32.5	41.4	45.8	52	
Industrial disputes	7.1	5.4	1.1	13	
Raw materials	41.1	47.7	18.8	53	
Plant capacity	10.7	17.1	41.7	31	
Working capital	7.1	9.9	8.3	2.3	
Import allocations	71.4	62.2	37.5	67	

Economic Policy

What economic policy changes would assist your business?

	Yes	No	No Impact	No Answer
	%	%	%	%
Devaluation	31.3	39.3	14.3	15.1
Lower interest rates	50	7.1	23.2	19.7
Wage restraints on lower incomes	68.8	11.6	11.6	8
Lower company tax rate	71.4	1.8	10.7	16.1

More positively there are indications of an improvement in the skilled labour position.

Only 32.5 percent replied that output is being adversely affected by a shortage of skills as against 46 percent a year ago.

But the general employment situation has got worse.

"Today, less than 4 percent is predicting employment growth while 36 percent is forecasting a reduction in labour requirements."

The survey shows that cost-inflation fears have lessened and most businessmen expect wages to rise at about the same rate as inflation — between 10 and 20 percent.

Two interesting conclusions arise from the answers to the policy questions.

Less than a third believe that business would benefit from devaluation of the Zimbabwean dollar.

By contrast nearly 70 percent believe it would benefit from wage re-

strictions on lower income groups.

Highlights of the study include:

- The proportion of respondents forecasting a decline in output or sales has more than doubled in the past year to 67 percent.
- More than 71 percent expect a drop in stocks of raw materials and component parts.
- The same amount reports below target capacity levels of output.
- Just over 72 percent expect profit margins to fall, which is sharply higher than a year ago.
- There is greater optimism over export prospects than previously but actual performance is worse than predicted.
- Nearly 40 percent of the sample is seeking a price rise and the average rise is in line with inflation.

It was pointed out that the pattern of replies is not identical from one survey to the next but percentage participation has risen sharply. The survey is available from the department of Business Studies at a cost of \$2.

DEVALUATION CALLS FOR AGGRESSIVE MARKETING, SAYS BOTSH

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

AGGRESSIVE marketing is the key to reaping the benefits of the Zimbabwe dollar devaluation and export incentive scheme.

According to Mr Abner Botsh, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, whether the devaluation will result in increased exports will depend on the share of the international market that Zimbabwe can penetrate.

Particular benefits could be gained in the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference region, where the worst competition has been from South Africa.

"However I am concerned that the devaluation has come at a time when the business community is suffering its worst foreign currency allocation cuts," he said.

The country was also unlikely to reap the immediate advantage of the devaluation because of production constraints and the time lag in capturing new export markets.

Mr Leo Kimble, senior vice-president of the Chamber of Mines, said the impact was being assessed by the various min-

ing companies, but it was too early to comment on what the full effects would be.

A spokesman for Rio Tinto said the devaluation would help their operations as long as it was not eroded by rising costs.

"It will not help the Empress Mine which is so far away from profit that 20 percent will make no difference."

Ziana reports that the chairman of MTD (Mangula) Ltd, Mr Peter Normand, said: "It will help in some measure the copper mines and indeed the whole mining industry, but as far as copper mines are concerned we also need increased prices of copper and silver on world markets."

The agricultural sector has given the measure a mixed reception.

"While the benefits nationally will amount to about \$90 million from the greater return on agricultural exports, little of this will flow through to the producer, except in the case of tobacco and cot-

ton," said a spokesman for the Commercial Farmers' Union.

But of concern will be the increased cost of production arising from the higher cost of tractors, machinery, fuel and the like.

If the foreign exchange allocation was not increased, the annual imports of tractors could drop from 600 to 500.

The CFU said costs could rise 4 to 5 percent which meant an added bill of \$30 million annually to farmers.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange, Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts said that the devaluation would be welcomed by mining companies and exporters, but would "add stress to the already high rate of inflation."

He said the move would be unpopular with those going abroad on holiday and those dependent on remittances of income.

CSO: 3400/499

FARM UNIONS SOW SEEDS OF UNITY

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] **NATIONAL** unity among Zimbabwe's farmers is now a step closer after the merger between two of the three farming bodies this week.

Lengthy discussions came to an end on Monday evening when a firm unity agreement was reached between the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union to form a new body — the Zimbabwe Farmers' Union.

A bigger task now was to forge similar links with the strong Commercial Farmers' Union so that all farmers, both peasant and commercial, would form one, united body.

The Harare unity talks between the NFAZ and the ZNFU were attended by more than 28 councillors representing both bodies nationwide.

The president of the ZNFU, Cde Gary Magadzire, said his group decided on the merger so that "from today we can speak on agricultural matters with one voice".

But the merging bodies still have to decide on a wide range of administrative matters to facilitate

their unity.

In principle, however, both have decided on one united structure from grassroots to national levels.

COUNCIL

There would be a governing council dealing with national issues as well as provincial, district and grassroots representatives of the new combined Zimbabwe Farmers' Union.

NFAZ president, Cde Robinson Gapare, said there was no need for the farming community to be split because "we must now speak with one voice".

But a number of things still had to be worked out.

Both past governing bodies of NFAZ and ZNFU would continue to make up the interim executive body of the new union.

And councillors from the two dissolved structures would be retained in their previous positions until national elections early in the new year.

CSO: 3400/499

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS SUPPORTED

MB111344 Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Jan 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Farmer's Security"]

[Text] The appeal by farmers in western province for protection and improvement of security in their area is understandable. Already six of their members have been killed. Farmers in general live in relatively isolated conditions and are therefore easy targets of bandits.

Late last year the prime minister, Cde Mugabe, visited the area and heard the farmers express their anxiety about the security situation.

Following that meeting the security situation seems to have improved for farmers until last week when the bandits struck.

The agricultural sector is, in many respects, the most important in the well diversified economy of this country, producing an average 16 percent of gross domestic product, providing the source of income for over 70 percent of our people and some 36 percent of the total wage employment positions.

Agriculture has also generated over a third of foreign exchange earnings and produces a substantial share of inputs for the local manufacturing industry.

There can be no question of not retaining farmers on the land. We need them, the economy needs them and as a matter of fact the dissidents also need farmers for it is only after eating that the brutes are able to operate.

Admittedly, the national army and the police have done a commendable job in the past. To date hundreds of bandits have been captured and some killed.

They have had to guard our borders, particularly east and south. Now with the South Africans and their Matabele brigade and a former Rhodesian soldier heading it, our security forces would be stretched more.

Most Zimbabweans argue that the government should use all the resources available to deal with this particular problem. For instance, why not train farm labourers to defend the farms.

Minister Munangagwa says some dissidents have been arrested and would be appearing in court soon. But why waste taxpayers' money on murderers? Isn't it time martial law was introduced to deal with this problem effectively?

In short, make it much more dangerous to be a dissident anywhere.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 3

[Text]

CUT down on delays, monitor, evaluate and communicate.

These are the key words in the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development as officials keep a watchful eye on the progress of the three-year National Transitional Development Plan.

The officials have just completed their first assessment of the 1982/83 stage of the plan and, reports the Permanent Secretary, Mr Tom Mswaka, are very happy about the way things are going although funding continues to be a problem.

Because of the importance of attracting the necessary local and foreign investment to implement the plan, special attention was being paid to clearing up various key administrative bottlenecks, he said.

The immediate priorities were to:

- Make the recently announced export incentive scheme operate as quickly and smoothly as possible. Discussions would continue with various private sector organisations to ensure a clear understanding of what the incentives meant and at what point exporters would benefit.

- Streamline the clearance and granting of work and residence permits to expatriates to meet the country's skilled manpower requirements in areas of shortage which could affect the plan.

- Speed up the inflow of foreign investment by trimming the bureaucracy involved and ensuring that the ground rules were clearly understood by all.

The first had already been done by the establishment of the Foreign Investment Committee, which will operate with a minimum of red tape and be the sole channel for foreign investment applications. The second would hopefully be achieved by the recent publication of the investment guidelines and the three-year plan.

- Speed up the granting of foreign exchange allocations through the early determination of the balance of payments prospects on which global availability of foreign exchange is based for any future quarter.

DELAYS

But Mr Mswaka pointed out that delays in foreign exchange allocations were sometimes due to the difficulty in arriving at balance of payments forecasts that were as accurate as possible, especially in the current uncertain economic climate.

- Review the way in which recent commodity import programmes had been administered to ensure the procedures used were efficient and quick. In view of the fact that commodity import programmes were new to Zimbabwe, both the public and the private sectors

had little experience in this field and all comments and suggestions for improvements would be welcomed.

The ministry believes that feedback from, and constant communication with, the private sector (business and professional organisations, trade unions and representatives of co-operatives and small businessmen) is an extremely important and valuable part of the implementation of the plan.

DIALOGUE

Mr Mswaka stressed that the plan was flexible, realistic and pragmatic and channels would always be open for discussions about problems and implementation. He added a rider that this did not necessarily mean that the ministry would always agree with the views put to it — that's dialogue.

While various ministries would be responsible for the implementation of their particular parts of the plan, the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development would co-ordinate, and evaluate the overall implementation of the plan's goals. Regular reviews would be made, although in what way and how often still had to be determined.

Each year Government would produce an annual plan upon which the national budget would be based. The budget would be the most important and significant instrument of implementation.

INFORMATION

Dealing generally with decision-making, Mr Mswaka asked businessmen and investors to keep the following points in mind:

- The Government required more detailed information than past governments before it made decisions on projects and proposals, partic-

ularly on pricing. It wanted a full, not superficial, understanding of the economy and how a particular decision would affect it. Although this could delay decision-making, it was a healthy sign.

- Once information and other data had been supplied, proposals were quickly handled by Government, but delays occurred where new institutions like the Prices Board had not yet clearly established their procedures. These were passing phases.

- Project approval was a complicated and sometimes lengthy exercise so that Government was satisfied that any particular project was in line with its goals and policies. Also the country must have the resources to implement it.

The Government recognises that slow decision-making can lead to disruption and costs, and is very anxious to avoid both.

- Business confidence was tied to the state of the economy. During the boom years after independence, businessmen were enthusiastic and confident. Now that the world recession was beginning to bite, this was likely to affect their morale.

But they should be buoyed by the fact that the Government was concerned to maintain a high business morale and that, instead of planning for a zero or negative growth rate, Zimbabwe was one of the few countries planning for an 8 percent annual growth rate.

This might not be achieved, but the rate of growth will not only be significantly positive but will also be higher than what many countries have either the ability or capacity to achieve.

Achieving the plan's objectives was a dynamic process going far beyond simple arithmetic sums said Mr Mswaka.

BRIEFS

ZANU (PF)--WOMEN representatives of ZANU (PF) from all eight districts in Manicaland elected their executive members at the Sakubva Beit Hall in Mutare during the weekend. Addressing women at a ZANU (PF) meeting during the weekend, Cde Sally Mugabe warned them against electing their friends or relatives but to elect devoted ZANU (PF) members who would boost its membership throughout the country. Cde Sally Mugabe congratulated the successful candidates and reminded them to lead the people accordingly and to familiarise themselves with all the districts. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 82 p 7]

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT DEAL--THE Grain Marketing Board and the Australian government have signed an agreement for Zimbabwe to exchange 42 500 tonnes of maize for 25 000 tonnes of Australian wheat. The maize, which is being obtained for the Australian government with the help of the World Food Programme, will be exported to food-short African countries in the form of bilateral donations, or as multilateral aid for WFP projects. The tripartite agreement also provides for Australia to obtain, by buying, or as a further exchange deal for wheat, an additional 57 500 tonnes of maize. The wheat is expected to arrive at a port in one or two shipments early next year. From there, the GMB will arrange for it to be railed to its depots. The agreement was signed in Harare on Monday by the Australian High Commissioner in Zimbabwe, Mr Jeremy Hearder, the general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr Bill Long, and Mr Desmond Taylor, the WFP representative in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 1]

ARAB BANK LOAN--THE Deputy Minister of Finance, Cde Moton Malianga, yesterday signed a \$10 million loan agreement with the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa in Khartoum, Sudan, a spokesman for the ministry has confirmed. The loan is to finance the construction of the Pamushan-Birchenough Bridge road and the Ndanga-Triangle road. Cde Malianga left Harare for Brussels on Saturday to attend the 30th session of the African-Caribbean Pacific Council of Ministers. He will also represent Zimbabwe at a one-day Commonwealth consultative meeting on Lome III in London on December 17. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 5]

PRESS PRAISED--THE Press in Zimbabwe has been praised as "the best in independent Africa" by one of the world's top media watchdogs on Press freedom. The London and Zurich-based International Press Institute said in its annual

review of Press freedom that Zimbabwe's newspapers were doing a far better job than under white rule. The review, published today, said the Zimbabwe media by "simply serving" the black majority were doing a better job than when the privately owned Press and state-run radio and television served the "European settlers". "It is an interesting--even a sobering thought--that with the possible exception of Nigeria which has a tradition of Press vigour extending over 150 years, Zimbabwe now has the best Press in independent Africa," said the review. But although the institute said Zimbabwe had "a free Press by African standards", it said many other nations on the continent had clamped down on their newspapers, severely restricting their freedom. It singled out Kenya and South Africa for special criticism. Once outstanding for its Press freedom, Kenya became "one of the worst offenders against free speech" in 1982. South Africa moved against its Press with a Newspaper Registration Act, providing it principle for the "licensing" of newspapers. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 82 p 1]

ARMING OF YOUTHS--FILABUSI--YOUTHS in training centres will be given guns to use in defence of the country against the enemy, the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Cde Ernest Kadungure, said here yesterday. Speaking at the official opening of the Phangani Youth Training Centre in Filabusi, Cde Kadungure said the guns would be distributed within the next three months. Arms training would be undertaken in collaboration with the army. Cde Kadungure told the trainees to be disciplined and exemplary in their behaviour and said that many people were anxious to see what would result from the centres. It would be bad if they, as pioneers, painted a bad picture through laziness and bad behaviour. The minister said that on the completion of their training, the Government would ensure that they were either absorbed by the industry or joined co-operatives in which they could participate in national development. The minister said he was aware that there were some malcontents who went around spreading rumours that youths in training centres would be sent to fight liberation wars in other countries, but this was untrue as the Government's intention was merely to involve the young in national development by training them in useful skills. Cde Kadungure, who was accompanied by his deputy, Cde George Rutanhire, several senior officials in his ministry and senior army officers, told the gathering that more than 275 000 youths had been registered with the ministry throughout the country and that more than 3 000 were in training centres. Due to financial constraints only six big centres and eight small ones had so far been established, although the intention was to build one provincial centre and one district centre in every district and province throughout the country. Cde Kadungure pointed out that enrolment at the centres was free to all those aged between 18 and 30. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 1]

IMPORT ALLOCATIONS INCREASE--IMPORT allocations for the next quarter will be increased by 20 percent, reports the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Mr Rodney Saich. This measure will maintain their pre-devaluation buying power. Licences already drawn but not yet used to import goods would also be adjusted by 20 percent when goods were paid for. Unused balances of this quarter's allocations would also be adjusted so that they will not lose their real value. Mr Saich said he hoped these measures, plus the recently announced export incentive scheme, would give manufacturers "a

shot in the arm" and help them boost exports, particularly to surrounding countries. The price control orders were still in force, but if manufacturers found that the recent devaluation affected their costs in future, they would be free to apply for price increases. Strict control would be maintained over prices to ensure that no manufacturers or retailers tried to exploit the recent devaluation to their own advantage, i.e. increase prices on the pretext of the devaluation without any relationship to costs. [Text] [Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 1]

EEC LOAN FOR WANKIE POWER--THE European Investment Bank has made a loan of \$16,5 million towards development of the Hwange power station. The loan was signed this week in Luxembourg as part of financing under the second Lome Convention. This is the second loan to Zimbabwe by the EIB, the European Community's bank for long-term finance, since this country joined the Convention in March 1982. The Electricity Supply Commission received the loan which is to be paid back over 18 years at a rate of interest of 8 percent after allowing for an interest subsidy from the European Development Fund. The money will go towards an estimated \$350 million for an additional two 220 MW generating units and related equipment. The expansion forms part of the plans to increase capacity at Hwange to about 1680 MW, making fuller use of locally mined coal. This second stage, for which the World Bank and the Commonwealth Development Corporation have also provided funds, should be operational in 1986. In November the EIB made a loan of \$330 000 to Zimbabwe for a study of alternative projects concerned with developing known coal reserves, particularly for export or conversion into liquid and gas. [Text] [Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 1]

OXYGEN PLANT--ZIMBABWE'S industrial demand for oxygen and nitrogen will be met into the 1990s by a new \$4,5 million plant to be built in Gweru. The managing director of Oxyco, Mr Don Bannatyne, said the air separation plant would be commissioned by the end of 1984. The new oxygen plant was expected to cost \$3 125 000 and was being supplied by the British firm, Cryoplants Ltd. Oxyco's in-house training resources would, in conjunction with the BOC group, set up the training programmes for the new machinery. Mr Bannatyne said staff for the new factory would probably be drawn from existing plants. A similar plant was to be installed by the BOC group in Kenya and another possibly in Zambia. Regional co-operation would be fostered, particularly for training. Tenders from Zimbabwean contractors would be called for the building and related works early next year, and it was expected to cost about \$500 000. To supplement the plant, a further \$625 000 would be spent on storage and distribution equipment. Mr Bannatyne added that the effect of the Zimbabwe dollar devaluation had accounted for \$850 000 in the total cost. The new plant will also make the country self-sufficient in argon. The company has two air separation plants in Gweru which will be closed and refurbished when the new plant becomes operational. The import cost of the plant and equipment had been financed through a five-year line of credit with the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 1]

BEEF EXPORTS TO EEC--CHINHOYI--Zimbabwe would soon start exporting beef to the European Economic Community, the general manager of the Chinhoyi Cold Storage Commission, Mr Ruddy Botha, said yesterday. He told the visiting Ethiopian

Head of State, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, and the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who flew here yesterday morning to tour the abattoir that a team of EEC experts was expected in the country next year to assess the standards of the Cold Storage Commission and its products. He said Zimbabwean beef was of high quality and that it could compete with that from other leading world beef-exporting countries. It was because of this, he said, that the plant had embarked on an ambitious programme to update the slaughtering system so that it could match international standards. The Ethiopian leader, who is on the third day of his five-day State visit to Zimbabwe, addressed a rally in Chinhoyi yesterday afternoon before flying back to Harare. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 82 p 11]

HIRING EX-COMBATANTS--The minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kangai, said the government is to crack down all employers who refuse to employ former combatants. In an interview with THE HERALD, the minister said refusal to employ former combatants cannot be tolerated because it is not in line with the government's policy of reconciliation. Comrade Kangai said although most of the ex-combatants have adjusted since demobilization, there are some employers who have not adjusted to changes. He said the \$185 a month given to demobilized combatants should not be considered as a (?grant or) pension but as assistance for them to return to normal civilian life. Comrade Kangai explained that demobilized former combatants who are still unemployed are expected to further their education and to form cooperatives. He added that they can apply for advanced payments of up to \$2,400 to start projects in poultry, mining and farming. Comrade Kangai said the private sector has responded positively in the employment of disabled former combatants, with the result that only 300 disabled former combatants are on the labor market out of the original 5,000. He said the new rehabilitation center at (Ruwa) is now operational, although it is not fully completed. [Text] [MB120700 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 83]

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